

FISHING SCHOONER WASU-BOATS' ONLY VICTIM ON TUESDAY

British Have Closed Port
Of Plymouth to Neu-
tral Vessels

CAFELLE'S BOAST

'Reason to think not Sin-
gle Submarine Lost
Since February 1'

SOME UNHEARD OF

Asserts there is now Prac-
tically no Shipping In
The North Sea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 21.—The only
vessel sunk yesterday was the
Newfoundland fishing schooner
Mayola (146 tons).

The Gazette announces that Ply-
mouth is closed to neutral ships.

Amsterdam, February 21.—The com-
mittee of the Reichstag, sitting
privately, recently listened to the
boastful statements of Ministers on
the subject of unrestricted submarine
warfare. The Minister of Foreign
Affairs, Herr Zimmermann, concluded
a detailed statement of the position
as regards the United States, by as-
serting his firm confidence that Ger-
many will attain her aims by the
employment of submarines.

Admiral von Capelle said that the
expectations of the navy with regard
to ruthless submarine warfare have
been surpassed. He accused the
British press of concealing the extent
of the sinking of vessels at the instiga-
tion of the Government and admitted
that this made it difficult to give de-
finite figures, but, although a number
of submarines have not yet returned,
there was no reason to think that a
single submarine has been lost since
February 1. Those which have been
returned reported that the defensive
measures taken by the British re-
mained at their normal limits and
there was practically no shipping in
the North Sea.

Dr. von Helfferich declared that the
diminution of Great Britain's neces-
sary supplies had already approached
danger-point. The decrease in Decem-
ber alone was considerably greater
than the average decrease for the
whole of 1916, as compared with 1915.

Bogus U.S. Journalists Foiled in Big Plot to Spy in Great Britain

Fifteen Went Over; Two Are
Arrested; Sent Plans To
Germany via America

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, February 21.—A sen-
sation has been caused by the arrest
of two men who are charged with con-
spiring to obtain maps, photographs
and other military information con-
cerning Great Britain, which were
sent to the United States and thence
to Germany. It is understood that 15
men are involved, who went to Great
Britain masquerading as journalists,
in order to collect information.

China's Amoy Offer Rejected by Japan

Ostasiatische Lloyd
Peking, February 22.—Today, the
Japanese Charge d'Affaires went to
the Waihaopu and rejected the
Chinese proposals with regard to the
police affair in Amoy.

PERSEUS REPORTED SUNK

There has been a very strong
rumor—as yet not officially con-
firmed—going round Shanghai the last
two days that the Blue Pinnel s.s.
Perseus, 6,728 tons, has been sunk
off Colombo, on a voyage to the
East. One report has it that she
was destroyed by a bomb. The
Perseus had considerable cargo for
Shanghai and Vladivostok.

Further Reconstruction Of Cabinet is Expected From Vice-President's Trip North

Predict Ministers of Finance and Communications Will
Both Go; To Settle China's Attitude in Crisis

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, Feb. 23.—Vice-President
Field Marshal Feng Kuo-chang
arrived at mid-day. He was met by
representatives of the President and
Premier and a large gathering of
prominent persons. Strong military
guards were present at the station
and in the streets leading to the
presidential office.

President Li Yuan-hung has
placed apartments in the building
specially built by order of Yuan
Shih-kai for Cabinet Ministers at
the disposal of the Vice-President,
but the latter may prefer to stay at
his own residence in the Capital.
His visit will only last a few days,
as he must return to Nanking before
the 27th, in order to receive the Bel-
gian Minister, who will visit him on
his way to his new post at Washing-
ton.

It is understood that a number of
pending questions will be settled
during the visit, including China's
future action towards Germany, al-
though it is stated that the trip is
specially connected with the opium
deal. The Chinese newspapers also
state that the visit of the Vice-
President will probably result in a
reconstruction of the Cabinet, includ-
ing changes in the Ministry of
Finance and the Ministry of Com-
munications.

General Shih Chin-yun, Chief of
Staff to Vice-President Feng Kuo-
chang, will act for the latter at Nan-
king during his absence.

Urge Direct Government Control of all Arsenals

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Peking, February 23.—The Minis-
try of War has proposed to the
Cabinet that all arsenals in China
should come under the direct control
of the Ministry.

German Argument Fails

Peking, Feb. 22.—Germans in
Peking and Tientsin have failed to

Strikers at Krupp Works Are Put in Battle-Line

17,000 Lay Down Tools To Sup-
port Demand for Higher Pay
And Better Food

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, February 20.—The
Telegraaf states that 17,000 workers
at Krupp's recently struck for higher
wages and better food and many of
them were sent to the front as a
punishment.

CHARTERED BANK'S HUGE WAR LOAN SUBSCRIPTION

The local branch of the Chartered
Bank of India, Australia and China
yesterday received the following tele-
gram from their Head Office in
London:—
"Chartered Bank of India, Australia
and China, including constituents
and staff, subscribed £4,885,000 to
the New War Loan, of which
£2,370,000 is new money."

MR. GERARD IN MADRID EN ROUTE TO AMERICA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Madrid, February 22.—Mr. James
W. Gerard has arrived here.
Paris, February 20.—Mr. James W.
Gerard, the American Ambassador at
Berlin, left here today for Spain, en
route to America. He received an
ovation.
Zurich, February 20.—The American
Consuls in Germany have arrived
here, after many days' delay and
petty annoyances by German officials.
There is no news concerning the
American Consuls in Belgium.

BIG LONDON EXPLOSION WAS PURELY ACCIDENTAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 22.—A verdict
of death from misadventure was re-
turned at the inquest on several
victims of the great explosion which
occurred recently in East London.
The Coroner stated that there was
nothing to suggest that it was other
than a pure accident.

WANDERING GERMAN

The German Consul at Manila and
his party have reached Nagasaki by
an American steamer and were to
proceed to Shanghai, but as no
Japanese steamship company, in-
cluding the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K.,
would consent to give them passage
they are expected to proceed to
America on the same steamer.

No-One Would Steal These Shells, of Course, But--



A French sentry guarding a pile of shells near Verdun. It is difficult to see, however, why such precautions are necessary, since they seemingly would not be of use to anyone but the enemy.

ESPIONAGE BILL PASSES SENATE, 60 VOTES TO 10

Gives United States Authori-
ties Comprehensive Powers;
Drastic Penalties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, February 21.—The
Senate has passed the Espionage Bill
by 60 votes to 10. It gives the
authorities comprehensive powers and
authorizes drastic penalties.

German Chain Broken Now That Persia Lost

Worst Is Over, Says Lord Cur-
zon; Turks Have Had Fif-
teen Thousand Casualties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 21.—In the
House of Lords, yesterday, Earl
Curzon emphasised that the im-
provement of the situation in Persia
has been materially assisted by the
British successes in Mesopotamia,
which have caused the Turks fifteen
thousand casualties and great loss of
prestige and would necessitate bring-
ing further Turkish re-inforcements
from the Caucasus, easing the position
of the Russians and British in the East.

The rebellion of the Grand Sherif
of Mecca, who seemed in a fair way
to consolidate the Arab world
against the Turks, also tended to re-
lieve the situation in Persia, which
was not altogether free from anxiety,
but he thought he might say that
the worst was over. The Persian
link in the great German chain of
ambition and aggrandisement,
stretching from Europe to Asia, has
been forcibly twisted aside, if it has
not been broken and it would be the
object of Great Britain to see that
that link was broken and never re-
formed.

The Marquis of Crewe stated that
he was surprised that the possibility
of German intrigue in Persia had not
received sufficient attention from the
side of India. He paid a warm
tribute to the loyalty of the Amir.
He feared that it would be neces-
sary to send considerable re-inforce-
ments to Persia in order to drive out
the Turks. The march of Brigadier-
General Sir Percy Sykes was a very
remarkable one and one well worthy
of the traditions of the Indian Army.

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his party have reached Nagasaki by
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Japanese steamship company, in-
cluding the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K.,
would consent to give them passage
they are expected to proceed to
America on the same steamer.

268,631 Tons Allied And Neutral Shipping Lost, February 1 to 18

Carson Reports 40 Encounters
With Submarines; Object In
Withholding Results

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 22.—In introduc-
ing the naval estimates, Sir Edward
Carson said that the number of armed
merchantmen had increased over 45
per cent in the last two months and
their armaments were improving every
week.

Sixty-nine Allied and neutral
steamers, each over 1,000 tons,
totaling 201,000 tons, were sunk
during the first eighteen days of
December, sixty-five, with a tonnage
of 182,528, were sunk during the same
period in January and eighty-nine,
totaling 268,631 tons, during the same
period in February. Altogether, 118,
91 and 134 vessels respectively were
sunk in these periods.

From February 1 to 18, 6,176 ships
arrived and 5,873 left the United
Kingdom. Sir Edward Carson estimat-
ed that there were three thousand
ships in the danger-zone at any one
time. He mentioned that seventy-
five per cent of armed and twenty-
four per cent of unarmed merchant-
men escaped after attacks had been
made on them by enemy submarines.

The numbers of arrivals and de-
partures from the United Kingdom
would henceforth be published and
also the names of the ships which
were attacked and escaped.
German submarine losses are not
published, because the policy of
secrecy is most distasteful to the
enemy and also the Admiralty did not
know whether a submarine was cer-
tainly destroyed. They had had forty
encounters with submarines during
February, which was an enormous
achievement.

Regarding the fate of these sub-
marines, the official reports showed
every degree, from certainty to im-
probability. He selected, as an in-
stance of certainty, the case of the
capture of a submarine, with its crew,
by a destroyer and mentioned, as a
case of uncertainty, one where an air-
ship dropped a bomb just where a
submarine had immediately previously
submerged.

Regarding ship-building, the First
Lord of the Admiralty declared that
no single ship will be unoccupied
during the coming months, while steps
have been taken to reconcile the com-
peting claims of warships and
merchantmen. He appealed to the
nation to consent to restrictions of
imports in order to make the task of
the Admiralty easier.

The Weather

Very cloudy weather, with vari-
able breezes. The maximum tem-
perature recorded yesterday was
60.6 and the minimum 39.7, the
figures for the corresponding day
last year being respectively 47.9
and 41.8.

TISZA BACKS UP GERMANY'S POLICY OF RUTHLESSNESS

Hungarian Premier Also Is
Optimistic As to Its
Eventual Results

THREATENED NONE

He Says of Teutons 'Peace-
ful Cultural Expansion';
Natural Course

NEW U.S. DEMAND

Calls Again for Release Of
Yarrowdale Men; Asserted
They are Liberated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, February 22.—The
Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza,
speaking in the Chamber of Deputies,
at Budapest, vigorously defended
German policy, which he asserted,
since 1871, has been one of
peaceful cultural expansion, which
threatened no nation's vital interests.
He accused France and Russia of
constant intrigues.

He stated that it was very natural
that Germany should strive to pur-
sue a colonial policy and declared
that, if the war was concluded as
their enemies imagined, no agree-
ment could assure a lasting peace.
He justified ruthless submarine
warfare, which he regarded opti-
mistically.

Washington, February 21.—A
Note was despatched to Berlin on
Monday, demanding the release of
the Americans brought in as pris-
oners on board the s.s. Yarrowdale.
Owing to the absence of a satis-
factory response to the previous
inquiry, no time limit has been fixed
for a reply.

Amsterdam, Feb. 22.—An official
despatch from Berlin states that
the Americans brought in on board
the s.s. Yarrowdale were released
after Germany had been officially
informed that German ships in
America will not be confiscated and
their crews will not be interned.

Hindenburg Sorrows At Weakened Morale

Says Troops Surrender Too Eas-
ily; Vitality Important To
'Revive Old Spirit'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 21.—Reuter's
correspondent at British head-
quarters in France says that a copy
of an order, signed by Marshal von
Hindenburg, which has been cap-
tured states:

"The operations at Verdun in
October and December are serious
and regrettable reverses. Incapable
officers must be ruthlessly re-
moved."

"The number of prisoners taken
by the French was unusually large
for German troops and some evi-
dently surrendered without offering
serious resistance and without suf-
fering heavy losses. This shows
that the morale of some of the troops
was low."

"The reason for this must be very
carefully investigated and the old
spirit of German infantry must be
revived by training and the strict-
est drill, among other things.
This is a matter of vital impor-
tance."

GERMAN BULLETINS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 22.—(By wire-
less).—A German official com-
munique reports: Southward of
Armentieres, the British forced their
way into our positions. We ejected
them. We counted two hundred
British dead.

Between the Dniester and the
wooded Carpathians, our surprise
attacks succeeded.

We drove back a British attempt,
eastward of the Vardar.

21ST WAS ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF VERDUN

French Rejoice Over Disastrous
Failure of Crown Prince's
Stupendous Effort

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, February 21.—Today marks the first anniversary of the beginning of the battle of Verdun, the greatest onslaught in the history of the war, when the German army, under the Crown Prince started its stupendous effort to tear open the road to Paris, in the hope of beating France to her knees, only to meet with disastrous failure.

The fiercest and bloodiest battle ever known lasted many months and was distinguished by three features. First, that which called forth the admiration of the world, was the heroism and splendid resistance of the French army. Second, was the fearful loss inflicted on the Germans, who were hurled against the French lines in dense masses and mown down by the French artillery and machine-guns. Third, a concentration on the German side of heavy artillery, which, until the Somme offensive was launched last July, exceeded anything that had ever been seen before on any battle-front.

When the British and French armies opened their joint attacks on the German positions on the Somme, the enemy's assaults had brought them, on the right bank of the Meuse to within four miles of the fortress town, but they got no nearer as even while the battle of the Somme was still raging, the French Verdun army returned to the attack and, on October 24, achieved a notable victory. The German line was pushed back, Fort Douaumont taken and something like 5,000 prisoners captured.

The French struck a second blow on December 15 and followed it up with others on the succeeding days. The victory was far more sweeping than that won in October. Much ground was regained, more than 11,000 prisoners captured and 115 guns seized or destroyed.

The new French lines thus established have remained practically intact from the end of December until the present time.

REPULSE GERMANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, February 22.—The official communiqué issued this evening reported: German patrols attempted to approach our lines, north-east of Neuport, in Belgium, but they were dispersed. There has been an artillery duel on the right of the Meuse, in the sector of Pepper Hill. Nothing elsewhere.

THE PREFERENCE ISSUE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 21.—The report of the Bureleigh Commission is variously commented upon. The Morning Post rejoices at its unanimity, as giving evidence of the educational influence of the war, which has reduced old divisions to their true proportions.

The Times remarks that the striking unanimity and largeness of views of the committee encourage a confident hope of an agreement at the Imperial Conference.

The Daily Mail says: "The war has ended the Preference controversy for ever. Mr. Lloyd George, who is trusted by the Empire as, perhaps, no statesman before, may be trusted to see that the new recommendations do not remain a dead-letter."

The Daily Chronicle remarks that few will disagree with the first resolution passed by the committee and agreement may not be difficult with the second, but the third means a direct plunge into the old Chamberlainite policy, with additional complications, due to the fact that Britain has now got allies.

The Daily News says that a more surprising document can rarely have been issued. The whole discussion is really absurd at the present stage. The war has not changed the hard facts on which "fair trade" and its allies have hitherto come to grief.

GERMAN POTATO CROP IS CUT OFF BY FROST

Adopt Severe Measures to Compel
Farmers to Supply
Food-Stuffs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, February 21.—The Prussian Minister of the Interior, in a proclamation, admits that the frost has completely stopped the supply of potatoes, the stocks of which are certain to be exhausted before the new harvest. This has put a strain on the weak available stocks of corn, owing to the necessity of distributing flour in the great cities and, therefore, he orders rural authorities to take severe measures to compel farmers to supply food-stuffs.

Exchange of Civilian Prisoners Abandoned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 22.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. J. F. Hope stated that the idea of a general exchange of civilian prisoners has been abandoned.

FIND BUOY OFF SPAIN IS SUBMARINE DEPOT

Contained 31 Cases of Spare
Parts; Three Germans Are
Taken Into Custody

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Madrid, February 21.—Official: A buoy containing thirty-one cases with spare parts of German submarines has been discovered in the vicinity of Cartagena. Three Germans have been arrested.

The Government has determined to make a thorough investigation into the incident and to severely punish all the persons implicated, to demonstrate the strictness of Spanish neutrality.

Germans in Moldavia Dispersed by Artillery

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 22.—A Rumanian official communiqué reports: There have been violent reciprocal artillery actions on the northern frontier of Western Moldavia. The Russian artillery was very active elsewhere in dispersing the enemy and destroying their positions.

(By wireless).—A Russian official communiqué reports: The enemy made a dense attack, north-westward of Dorna Vatra, which failed.

BRITISH COMPULSION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 22.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. George Cave, moving the second reading of the National Service Bill, gave a pledge that the powers therein would not be used for the purpose of industrial compulsion. If voluntary service proved inadequate, the Government would ask Parliament for compulsory powers.

WHO SAID
"THE END OF THE WORLD"
IS COMING?

News Brevities

Gail Borden's have sent out a handsome wall panel, of Chinese design, advertising their Eagle brand dairy specialties. The main picture is of two fascinating little Chinese ladies in a punt, feeding geese. The background depicts a pretty river scene.

The latest issue of Shipping & Engineering to hand contains a very readable leader on Torpedo Proof Ships and amongst the articles included are Position by one Observation, Traffic Through The Panama Canal, The Motor Ship Glenamoy, and The P. & O. Company. A fund of information on recent events will be found in shipping and engineering notes.

The I-T-Y Twins, the Misses Aileen and Doris Woods, will present tonight their clever Cabaret Entertainment at the Astor House. Dancing will start at 10 p.m. The popular twins will take the floor at 11 p.m. Many new and attractive items will be given and a large attendance should reward the management for the splendid program offered.

Major T. E. Trueman has gone on a brief trip to Hankow.

The Peking and Tientsin Times learns on excellent authority that a meeting of merchants, bankers and other business men in Tientsin City resolved to withdraw all money lodged with the German Bank in Tientsin.

We are informed that manufacturers, merchants and mercantile representatives of Allied and neutral countries, in Shanghai, who wish to enter into relations with French manufacturers may communicate with the Office Nationale du Commerce Extérieur, 3 rue Feydeau, Paris, who will put them in direct touch with French manufacturers, without any charge. No conditions

are required, save that applicants should have good commercial reputations and satisfactory references. Needless to say, the advantages resulting from such information should be great to importers as well as exporters.

Both Japanese and Chinese press despatches from Peking say that Sir John Jordan is on his way to Peking from London.

The arson case in the Mixed Court was concluded yesterday, when the two accused were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each. The charge against the prisoners was that of feloniously conspiring to set fire to the premises No. 49 Kiangse Road, with intent to defraud the North British Insurance Co.

Lieutenant-General Aoki, the new military adviser to China, left Tokio for Peking on January 21.

The Japanese merchants at Osaka have sent a deputation to Tokio and asked the Minister for Foreign

Affairs to devise measures for the protection of trade marks in China.

A fire call was 'phoned in to headquarters, yesterday, at 1.24 p.m. from G 370 Pakhoi Road. The property is occupied by a Chinese retail leather shop. The fire was discovered in the ceiling of the first floor and is supposed to have been started by some joss-paper. When the firemen arrived, the inmates had checked the fire and the Brigade removed a portion of the ceiling and some bedding and put all danger at an end. The loss was very slight.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Peking, is expected to return there in the middle of March.

G.C.B. FOR ROBERTSON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 20.—The King today invested General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

are now located in their new office at 1-B Nanking

Road (Palace Hotel Building).

B. C. HAILE, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Special Representative. Agents,

Phone 5056.

12751

THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

TONIGHT
February 24.

The Misses Aileen and Doris Woods

Will Again Present

THEIR SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENT

ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME

From 11 to 12 p.m.

DANCING

AS USUAL

From 10 p.m. & After Midnight.

Music by Prof. Papini.

Tickets of Admission \$2.00 each.



THE I-T-Y TWINS

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,

39 Nanking Road

HOUSES TO LET:

No. 105 Avenue due Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms, with stationary fixtures and flush closets, tennis court, occupancy March 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month.

No. 51 Rue Pere Robert: Furnished or unfurnished, from February 16, detached foreign residence, six rooms, two tiled baths, with stationary fixtures and flush toilets. Large garden, corner house.

No. 18 Rue Corneille: Newly constructed foreign detached residence, on about one mow of land. Modern plumbing, hot and cold water, large verandahs. House contains dining room, drawing room, and three large bedrooms, together with servants' quarters.

HOUSES FOR SALE:

Tls. 23,000 Modern residence, corner house, situated in the most desirable residential section of the French Concession on two mow of land. House contains spacious hall, drawing room, dining room, lounge room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, and ample servants' quarters. The kitchen and pantry are tiled and provided with convenient closets and cupboards. The bathrooms are tiled in white and have stationary medicine closets, bath tubs, lavatories and flush toilets. Payments may be made part in cash and part by instalments.

Tls. 22,000: Situated in the French Park Tract, on about two and one-half mow, corner property, three-storied brick house. This house was built by us and all the materials that were used in its construction were purchased through our office. We can personally guarantee it as being one of the best-built residences in the city. Modern plumbing fixtures are installed in the three bathrooms, clothes closets and drawers are provided in the bedrooms, and china closets and cupboards are built in the kitchen and pantry.

LAND FOR SALE

On Yu Yuen Road: Values in Real Estate are rapidly increasing in this locality. We have for sale two of the best located lots for building purposes on this Road. Each lot contains about four mow and has ample street frontage and good depth. They can be purchased now at a very reasonable figure. Part payment in cash and the balance by easy instalments.

On Avenue Joffre: In the most desirable section of this beautiful boulevard, we have a choice lot of about 15 mow. If you are thinking of purchasing land, we can recommend this as one of the best building lots in Shanghai, whether from the point of view of a Home Builder, or from an investment standpoint.

Our speciality is Real Estate for any purpose and in any locality. It will pay you to consult us first.



Sullivan's Chocolates

CANDIES OF DISTINCTIVE DELICIOUSNESS

CANDIES OF INDIVIDUALITY

CANDIES OF CHARACTER

Each chocolate with its own particular flavor and excellence.

Fresh and pure. Made each day by skilled American craftsmen.

SULLIVAN'S FINE CANDIES

11 Nanking Road.

RECOLLECTIONS OF FAMOUS 'BUFFALO BILL'

T. P. O'Connor in Daily Telegraph Tells Reminiscences Of Remarkable Man

SET ALL LONDON AFLAME

Real Home Was His Camp, By Which He Was Loved And Feared

I met Buffalo Bill for the first time in 1887, when he came over to London to make his memorable visit with his Wild West Show. He dined with me soon after, and I met him pretty constantly also at other houses; and, almost by something like fatality, I came across him in all kinds of places many times afterwards—on the steps of a hotel in New York, in the quiet French town of Vichy, where I was taking a cure, and elsewhere. From the first we became so instinctively intimate and friendly that I felt as if I had known him all his life. He was an eminently social man, had the half-fellow-well-met spirit of the West of America, and took to his friends with warm geniality.

It was easy to take to him, for never did a man's appearance, manner, and frame more embody a history which, though quite true, seemed almost too romantic to be a native of an old and settled civilization like ours. No figure I have ever seen appeared to me so knightly. He might have been a Count de Lion or Saracen, Ivanhoe or Lohengrin, or any other figure that treads the stage of life or the boards. The frame had a singular combination of delicacy and strength. He was upwards of 6 ft. high. He seemed at first sight to be so spare of flesh as to be almost thin, but on looking closer you found even in his perfect proportions signs of the immense strength of his body, for he was very broad about the waist, without a spare ounce of flesh, and his hips were especially noticeable. They were the hips of a daring and accomplished rider who could endure any amount of hardship and get through feats of long distance, and difficult horsemanship which could be successfully borne only by a man of great physique and a splendid seat.

And then, surmounting this magnificent body there was one of the handsomest and most striking faces I ever saw. The face was long, thin, rather oval in shape. The head was covered with long hair that flowed down to his shoulders, and even when it began to get thin on the top, still looked like a lion's mane. He wore a heavy and drooping moustache, and the cheeks were clean-shaven; below the underlip, however, there was a long thin tuft of hair after the fashion which used to be called Imperial—after Louis Napoleon—or goatee, in more familiar Americanese when I was a boy. The nose was long and regular, Greek rather than Roman, and the mouth was well-shaped also. The eyes, however, were the most striking feature of the face. I see them described in the interesting article by the late Mr. Bennett Burleigh as grey-blue; to me they appeared rather of the red-brown color. Perhaps I was the more inclined to make this mistake, if mistake it were, by what always struck me almost uncannily when I met him—especially in private—which was his weird resemblance to Parnell. He was a tall and a robust Parnell, instead of the Parnell I knew, with his sickly pallor of complexion—the complexion that suggested to his political enemies in the hot times the term "sea green incorruptible" and Parnell was slight and always delicate, and always marked out by his look, as well as by his inner hauntings of spirit, for early and tragic death.

Likeness To Parnell
When Buffalo Bill's face was in repose, the resemblance between him and Parnell was even greater. Like Parnell, he was a somewhat reticent man; like Parnell, also, even in company, he had a habit of falling into reverie, during which he seemed to be far away from his immediate surroundings; he had a curious, rapt, dreamy, and remote look, which almost brought to my inner vision, as to his, the boundless prairie, with the murderous Redskin and the equally murderous road thief. In the conflicts with whom he had spent so many of his days. Then I had almost to pinch myself to remember that I was looking at Buffalo Bill, not at Parnell. I made the remark to Buffalo Bill himself as he sat at table that I was sure his mind was far away and amid the scenes of his youth. He confessed that this was so, and told me that something—I forget what—either in his surroundings or in the conversation, had sent him back to other scenes and to other days.

He himself, apart from his show, of which a word presently, set all London aflame. He became almost a cult, reminding one of how London went mad over Garibaldi or Sarah Bernhardt during her first visit to London. Women, of course, rushed with their almost disturbing homage after him; articles were written in newspapers about not only his achievements, but that remarkable figure and those haunted and

As War Nurse Renews Love for Her Husband



MRS. HUGH B. FRENCH

New York, January 2.—Through her work as a war nurse Mrs. Hugh French has become reconciled with her husband, a captain in the British army.

Mrs. French is in this country now, having arrived here on board the steamship New York, of the American Line.

Mrs. French, who as Miss Ida Marcelle Wynne had been reputed to be one of the most beautiful girls in London when her father was Consul-General there, was married to Captain French in 1909. Four years afterward she obtained a divorce in London on the ground of cruelty.

Captain French, who at the time of the trial was a captain in the Seventh Dragoon Guards, made no defense and did not even appear by counsel. In April, 1916, however, when an application was entered in behalf of Mrs. French to make the temporary divorce decree permanent, Captain French opposed it, and on April 4 the Court rescinded the decree and declared it of no effect.

Captain French then returned to France, where he had been fighting with distinction.

Mrs. French devoted herself to nursing wounded soldiers at a private hospital in Grosvenor Square, London. She was thus engaged two months ago, when she learned that her husband had been severely wounded and taken to the hospital at Salisbury Plain. She immediately went there and nursed him back to health.

When Captain French bade his wife good-bye, to return to his command at the front, those at the hospital who did not know of the court proceedings would never have believed that so affectionate a couple ever had been parted.

haunting eyes of his. His long marches across the infinite prairies, his dashes into the Confederate ranks as a spy, his single-handed fight before two armies with the bravest of the Indian chiefs—all these things were remembered, and all were told, as it were, in legible letters on the heroic figure and the strange and mysterious face. No stage manager, no property master in the best-equipped theater could have costumed a figure to express so eloquently the career and the occupations and the character of the man. He was his own history, and a dead epoch in the history of his country was epitomized and symbolized in him. The result was that he became, to use the old phrase, the lion of the season. You met this man, brought up in poverty and semi-savage conditions, at the most fashionable salons of the leading hostesses of London. It may have been that he did not feel himself quite at home in surroundings so novel, but if he were at all shy he showed no signs of it. One was almost reminded of the dignity and ease of Pizarro when he exchanged his adventurous and weird world for the stately Court of Madrid. It may have been that Bill Cody had that sense of the equality of the citizen which makes the American so much at his ease amid all gradations of fortune and in any surroundings; it may have been the innate dignity of his figure, face, and expression; whatever it was, Bill Cody seemed perfectly at home.

Buffalo Bill's Camp
His real home—and there he was at his best—was in his camp. It consisted of so many people that it really was a small army rather than a theatrical show. There were literally hundreds of men and women in it. His friends were always pressed to go and have a meal with him. Plain tables were set all around; Bill sat, like a patriarch, at the head of the central table. The food was very plain, and the only beverage was tea. Bill himself, it used to be said, had gone through that stage of roystering living which was then

almost universal and inevitable amid the surroundings of the Wild West, with the terrible bare barroom and the inferior whisky, but if that were so he had fully redeemed himself during all the years I knew him. I never saw him drink anything but tea or coffee. It may have been also that such an example was necessary to the somewhat difficult forces he had to control—Red Indians, cowboys, dead shots—all the living representatives of that Wild West from which he and they came. I should compare his table with that of the boys in the trenches, not excluding the bully beef.

He had a favorite negro servant—active, devoted, knowing every want of his master, knowing also his moods, always with a broad smile, and speaking very picturesque English, with a strong American accent. "I suppose," I said to the negro one day in the camp, "I suppose he is loved by all the camp?" "Loved and feared," was the pithy answer of the negro; it was an excellent summing up of the man and of his position; for nobody could imagine even the wildest spirit in that motley crowd daring to defy the steady look of those terrific eyes of their chief.

As the show itself, it was at once extraordinarily effective and complete, and also very deficient. The incidents were not as dramatic as they might have been made, considering the rich material on which Bill Cody had to draw; but, on the other hand, there was the perfection of organization which the Americans bring into everything. He had a staff like that of general in the field. One of these was his Press agent, another his inside manager, another had the very important and difficult duty of illustrating the different scenes by a running commentary from a rostrum placed at a convenient spot just outside the show ground. This last officer, if I remember rightly, was in his way almost as great a phenomenon as Bill Cody himself. He had a broad thick throat, and it seemed to be made of iron; for, day after day for months, he spoke in attention tones that reached every ear among the thousands of auditors, and never seemed of grow weak or hoarse or tired. He is dead, I believe, like all the others of that great staff which Bill had gathered around him.

The Tomb of Pocahontas

There was a curious little episode which will illustrate the perfection with which every side of the show was brought to the notice of the public. A gentleman, then a young journalist, now in a great position, went to the manager of Buffalo Bill, asked him casually if he realized that the tomb of Pocahontas, the historic Indian princess, was in a church at Gravesend, and if it would not be quite appropriate that the Indians should make a pilgrimage to this illustrious figure of their race. The stage manager did not require a further hint; on the following Sunday, with due notice to the newspapers beforehand, the Indians gathered at a railway station, went down to Gravesend, took part in the devotions in the church—I am not sure that there was no appropriate sermon from the vicar; anyhow, there were columns in the papers next day about the picturesque ceremony. I wonder how much the simple Indians knew of Pocahontas. Anyhow, business went up with a bound.

Bill Cody's own share in the show was not very large, but it was impressive, and always successful. When the performance had gone on for some time, there had been shootings and the pursuit of the horse thief and the peril to the

stage coach. Bill suddenly made his appearance. He was the chief that was to bring safety and guidance, he always appeared on a splendid horse—while, I think—and seated on that horse, with his sombrero hat, his flowing hair, his splendid seat, and his heroic look he was an impressive figure, which struck the imagination of every crowd, however large, and his reception was always enthusiastic. After a stately bow he rushed into the deadly fight, and, of course, the cowed enemy were soon subdued.

He carried on this show for year after year through almost a generation, rarely if ever changing any of its features; always appearing on his charger at the appropriate moment always living amid his big army of such heterogeneous material. Men admired him, women fell in helpless love with him; he was, indeed, to use the American phrase, a magnetic man. He never, I should add, showed the least trace of vanity or sophistication—he was always the same kindly, hearty, frank, simple creature.

Rest in Wyoming

He must have got tired of the whole monotonous and laborious business, for he was almost constantly on the march, like an army in the Thirty Years' War; and sometimes his finances were not as prosperous as they might have been, for he had little commercial ability. It is probable that he left a small fraction of the fortune which a less generous and a more capable business man would have amassed. He found an appropriate asylum, after his long wanderings, in a gigantic stretch of land which he acquired in Wyoming. He often asked me to visit him there—an invitation which I never could find the time to accept; and I used to listen to him as, in simple language, he tried to convey the natural beauty and the eloquent silences of these immensities of the still empty spaces of the Far West. He tried to be a coloniser of these regions—beautiful, fertile, but remote; and I have seen that he recently complained that his experiment had not been as successful as he wished. It was a pity, for he had earned the highest rewards of fortune by his brave life and many great deeds, and by that dreary drudgery over so many years with his travelling show. I see that he died, according to the reports, in a fashion that is singularly appropriate, and that had a curious grim mixture of comedy and tragedy, such as one finds so often in the pages of Bret Harte. When he knew that he was dying he insisted on playing a game of poker—the amusement of the leisure hours of the West and South, if not of all America, whose passionate appeal—rangeland to me—never ceases to influence certain types of Americans. It is hard to think of so vital a being lying in cold death. He was of mixed origin; most people thought that he was purely Irish; he always insisted that he was half English, half Irish through his parents, who were of the two nationalities. To whichever race he belonged he brought glory; for he was a very gallant and a very simple gentleman; a truly authentic heroic figure, and the last of his race.

WAR HELPS SALES IN U.S. OF DIAMONDS AND ART

London Dealers Find America An Increasingly Good Market For Their Wares

London, January 10.—Diamond dealers in London, as well as dealers in works of art, are finding that the war is greatly advancing their sales in America. While in the first year of the war exports of diamonds and other precious stones and paintings fell off immensely,

they picked up in 1915 and grew still more last year.

The fact is that 1916 was one of the most prosperous years in a decade for the diamond merchants of London. The actual exports to America in the twelve months ended December 31 in precious stones from London alone reached the huge aggregate of \$17,022,847 as against \$10,801,372 for 1915. These exports comprised the returns made through the American consulate in London, where all exports from here to America must be registered. Traffic was likewise a considerable volume of exports from Liverpool, which were registered with the consulate there.

In works of art the exports from London to America in 1916 were \$9,481,450 as against \$6,003,490 in 1915.

As a result of the prosperity of the diamond industry during the last twelve months diamond cutters who were thrown out of work at the beginning of the war are now in great demand. A Bond Street dealer told the New York Times correspondent that there were, in fact, not enough expert cutters obtainable.

Diamonds jumped 20 per cent in price in London at the outbreak of the war and remained at that figure until six months ago, since when there has been a slight increase. All the diamond trade that flourished in Antwerp and Amsterdam before the war has been shifted to London. The prophecy is made by a diamond dealer that the price of diamonds immediately after the war will jump another 25 per cent owing to the fact that the de Beers diamond firm, the largest in the world, has gained control of nearly the whole of the diamond mines in German East Africa since hostilities began. These mines are the most prolific yet discovered.

Not only has the exportation of precious stones to America been gradually increasing during the war, but sales in London are growing apace. Bond Street merchants say that the demand for diamonds by the middle class is most unusual, owing to the sudden growth of new fortunes. Pearls from India are also in great demand.

Progress of Japan Toward Better Government to Be Told From Beginning

Tokio, Feb. 17.—Marquis Okuma, former Premier of Japan, will soon publish a book on the progress of constitutional politics in Japan, a field in which he has been a prominent figure from the very beginning. In the book he will review the political developments in this country from the Emperor Meiji's Declaration of Five Clauses in the first year of Meiji, announcing the adoption of the Western forms of politics into this country. He will then deal with the formation of political parties, the opening of Parliament, ministerial changes

from the formation of first Cabinet after the Western system.

He will lay special stress on the political fights between the party men and the Bureaucrats in the past few decades, and will try to impress upon his readers the principle that the government cannot manage State affairs smoothly unless it has been formed upon the basis of support from the majority in the Lower Chamber of the Imperial Diet, which represents the people.

In this book the former Premier will reply to the recent speeches by Count Terauchi, Premier, and Baron Goto, Minister of Home Affairs, more especially against their assaults against party government. The veteran statesman will explain from his own standpoint the principles of the Japanese Constitution.

TO USE RUMANIAN CROPS

Germany Rapidly Organising Conquered Territory—Many Prisoners

Proclamations in German and Rumanian have been posted on the walls of Bucharest announcing measures instituted for the administration of Wallachia. This has been de-

ed to General von Tulz, who will be assisted by a German Commission and a delegation of Austro-Hungarians, whose mission is to assure tranquillity, order, safety, and the utilisation of all the economic resources of the country.

Of the latter, Turkey and Bulgaria will have to be content with a modest share, as Germany doubtless intends amply to repay herself for the predominant part her armies have played in the invasion of Rumania.

Germany is counting principally upon the next crops, says the Journal de Geneve, and the way in which she is proceeding with the organisation of the conquered territory reveals an intention to exploit Rumanian resources to the full. Thousands of Russian and Rumanian prisoners are being employed on the reconstruction of railways and bridges destroyed during the retreat, and trains already circulate from Bucharest in all directions. Navigation on the whole course of the Danube will be established in a few weeks' time.

As intimated by Colonel von Hofer, Austria's Food Dictator, at a recent Cabinet meeting, the first cargoes of the plunder will consist of cereals for Austria's needy population.

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CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

HOW WAR PRISONERS ARE USED BY FRENCH

This Class of Labor Employed Not Only On Public Works But Agriculture

AN EXAMPLE FOR BRITAIN

Simple French Administrative System Facilitates Plan—'Scraps of Paper' for Wages

(From a Correspondent in The Times)

The utilization of prisoners of war in France had already occupied the attention of the French Government in time of peace; it has since become actual. The flexibility of the French system of administration has enabled the work of prisoners of war to be effectively organized. France is divided into 86 Departments, and at the head of each stands a Prefet, appointed by the Ministry of the Interior, who represents all the activities of the administration that affect his department. The military administration of the country is also organized territorially.

To facilitate the employment of prisoners of war, depots of which exist at different centers, about two years ago the Minister of War authorized the general commanding the regions to decide on requests for the employment on the advice of the Prefets of the departments interested. I have had opportunities of studying two main aspects of the use made of prisoners of war: the carrying out of important productive public work, and the maintenance of the ordinary economic activity of the country.

In the first case prisoners can be employed in relatively large numbers, and supervision is not difficult. The second, which is of vital importance in the matter of agriculture, involves their dispersion throughout the country, and they work in gangs of from 10 to five and sometimes less. I had not thought it possible until I saw a Prussian prisoner of war ploughing under the supervision of a French fellow-laborer who had left a wrist at Bois le Pretre, and three Germans making a humble, but useful, contribution to culture in the farmyard of a woman who had all her sons at the war. In the latter case I dare say there was a man with a gun somewhere near, but he was not visible. But they do not think of escaping. They have P.G. stamped in several places on their clothes, and, figuratively speaking, on their faces as well.

Public Works

With regard to public works, on the east coast of Corsica, which is notoriously sterile and unhealthy, the Government had undertaken works that were estimated to cost nearly half a million pounds on drainage and improvement. Mobilization put a stop to the work, but not for long. "Thanks to the employment of prisoners of war to the number of possibly 3,000, it will soon be possible to take the enterprise in hand again, and to pursue it with all the rapidity that is desirable." The quotation is from *L'effort agricole de la France pendant six mois de guerre* (nouv., 1914, janvier, 1915). Similar operations existed in the Limagne d'Auvergne, where 150 prisoners of war were employed, and 900 who were making roads in Brittany. The Government has been actuated by the national consideration that without recourse to the labor of prisoners of war the undertaking or completion of many desirable public works would have to be deferred for a long time. Are there no roads to build, no marshes to drain, no canals to widen, no waste lands to reclaim or plant with trees in the United Kingdom? Even with our clumsy administrative machine it ought to be possible to turn the labor of prisoners of war to account in one or more of these ways. In England it is not possible to organize the work of prisoners of war in small batches in the field unless we have a system of local administration analogous to that of France. There, apart from the departments, the only unit of local

government that matters is the commune, urban or rural. In the circumstances created by the war the Director of Agricultural Services is, as it were, Chief of the Agricultural Staff of his department. The Mayor of each rural commune, assisted by the municipal "Committee of Agricultural Action" (a recent creation designed to make the municipal authority more representative of agricultural interest) receives and passes on to the Director the requests for labor with which he is constantly bombarded. The Director is thus enabled to estimate the minimum requirements of the whole department. The Prefet is then informed that so many prisoners of war are absolutely necessary, and he takes the steps to secure them from the regional commander. They are then distributed among the communes, where the municipal authority makes arrangements for their housing and that of their guard, and also determines, in collaboration with the latter, in what numbers and for how long they shall work on the various farms that require their services. An effort is usually made to place in charge of each communal depot a non-commissioned officer who knows the agriculture of the district. The employers defray the cost of their keep per month in proportion to the number of days that each one has had a gang of prisoners working for him—or her, and also pay into the local depot a wage which appears to correspond to the economic value of the services rendered. But the prisoner only gets 2d. per day—in the form of "scraps of paper" which are exchangeable for goods at the canteen. Whether he will receive any more than that will depend on the treatment meted out to the French prisoners in Germany.

A Simple System
The extreme simplicity of the French system of local administration, and the generally small area of the rural communes, thus enable prisoners of war to be employed even in agriculture, and the difficulties of supervision, housing, maintenance, and the organization of their work seem to exist only on paper. One might almost say that when a French soldier takes a prisoner it is not a bad stroke of business for his country from the purely economic point of view.

It is not practical politics to recommend the employment of prisoners in agriculture in England, unless the whole organization of national and local administration is at the same time recast in a simpler mould. But why not drain the fens of Lincolnshire, or make the much-talked-of road to Hounslow? There is much to be said in favor of setting on foot, here and now, important and productive public works, using prisoners of war for the present and replacing them by the army of unemployed that may possibly exist after demobilization.

INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad



PRISONERS OF WAR REVEAL THE METHODS TAUGHT BY GERMANS

How Heavy and Light Artillery, Machine-Guns and Rifles Are Used in Battle

London, January 10.—Some interesting information regarding German methods of warfare has been placed at the disposal of the present writer in the form of notes made by British officers after the examination of prisoners. A German non-commissioned officer employed on minenwerfer or trench mortar work, was among those questioned. The information obtained from him showed that the emplacements for these weapons are constructed with considerable skill, but, in the opinion of British experts, are rather on the side of elaboration. Concealment undoubtedly should be the main consideration, for, once the emplacement is discovered, no amount of fortification will obviate the necessity of choosing a fresh position. A method which is speedy and which fulfils the essential conditions is, therefore, preferable to an elaborate method which monopolizes a good deal of labor.

In the case of the heavy or medium minenwerfer, a shelter is provided for the men on the right of the communication trench. This shelter is formed by a gallery 23 to 26 feet below the surface, having two outlets. Opposite this shelter a communication trench, provided with light cover, leads to the emplacement. In the middle of this communication trench there is a shelter for ammunition, a gallery 20 to 23 feet below the surface.

The emplacement is formed of three rows of tree trunks 4 to 6 inches in diameter, with a small recess for tools on the left and an ammunition recess in which about a dozen shells are always stored, on the right. Behind the minenwerfer, there is an exit (generally marked by a tent-square) by which the minenwerfer, after being dismounted, is introduced into or removed

from the emplacement by night, when it is necessary to change its position. Sometimes, where circumstances demand it, the shelter consists merely of an underground chamber placed at the end of a gallery opening on to a communication trench. This chamber is provided with an opening through which the projectile passes. This elongated opening, placed at a certain distance from a communication trench, is the only indication by which the existence of such a shelter can be ascertained from a photograph.

In the case of a light minenwerfer the shelter is formed of one or two rows of tree trunks. As the minenwerfer never remains permanently in one position, the shelter is generally provided with light cover only, as is also the case of the shelter for the personnel. The shelter for the ammunition is formed by a gallery 10 to 12 feet below the surface. The German use of machine-guns and rifles, especially in open fighting, are illuminated by conversations with a machine-gun battery commander, an expert in both musketry and machine-guns, who was captured early in the war. The whole prewar training of the German infantry was

based on these views, and though subsequent experience has been plentiful, it is not certain that there has been either the inclination or the opportunity to modify them to any great extent.

The Germans considered it unnecessary to teach men to fire at distances beyond 400 meters. The plan of attack was to advance within this range without opening fire. Judging distance is practiced by officers only, and no attention is devoted to indication of target or to concentration of fire. To concentrate the fire of a platoon or company on one spot at 1,000 yards range was considered to be a great waste of ammunition. The nearest the Germans did in this way was to fire by battalions on large areas of ground, using independent fire. On the Aisne the machine-gun battery commanded by the captured officer came under the concentrated fire of the British infantry at 1,000 yards, and many of his men were hit, but they could not see the British to reply.

The British musketry, this officer said, was marvelous. The German had counted on being able to run their opponents by weight of numbers, and found themselves quite unable to do it because the fire was "so straight and so quick."

When asked if the Germans went

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IS COMING?

Adv.

in for rapid fire, the officer replied that only some of their men were practiced, and they only averaged eight to nine rounds per minute. British infantry are trained to fire 15 well-aimed shots a minute. Each German battalion had a company of four and sometimes six machine-guns. Every man in this company is an expert in the gun, and each gun is considered to be worth 50 men or more. Machine-gun competitions are looked on as far more valuable than rifle competition. In the attack the machine-guns are brought up with the supports and, until the war had been going on a month, it was not thought worth while to "dig in" for this purpose the third line carry the guns, as their tactical employment was essentially with the infantry. The first line of infantry is looked on as "cover" from bullets for the second and third lines, to enable these two lines to get closer with the minimum of loss. They reckoned on their third line with their machine-guns being able to get within 400 yards. They have, however, never been able to do this over open ground against the British because their first line was down too soon—sometimes at 800 to 1,000 yards. They consider mass formation to be the only way to get up close, both ranks of each line being close together. If their third line is held up they have standing orders to "dig in" at once, and for this purpose the third line carry shovels and small picks.

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Direct News From Germany

By a Neutral, in The Daily Mail

Cologne, January 12.—The problem that is worrying the German Administration at the present time is—How can Germany exist until the next harvest?

Everybody is now counting on the early vegetables, and it must be remembered in regard to this that it is only of recent years that the Germans generally took to their heavy meat diet. In my judgment, of which you have hitherto approved, the whole question of the ability of Germany "to hold out"—to use the expression which is still in every German mouth—is the question whether the Germans can live on these vegetables, together with such supplies of meat, game, fresh-water fish and imported fish as will be available until the end of August.

The unfortunate Herr von Batocki and his hundreds of advisers and assistants in various parts of Germany know very well that there are no reserves of food in the country. But these people are so incapable of understanding the minds of other nations that they really believe that because they have mentioned the word peace to the Allies and to the neutrals peace there will be. As you know, the foolish optimism of the Germans received a tremendous shock when England adopted conscription. But optimism has revived from time to time, and the mere making of the German peace offer led to careless administration of the food supplies. We have had further alterations of slight improvements and then sudden deterioration of our food; by "our" I mean, of course, the food of the masses of the people, not the food of those among whom I move.

The exasperation produced by the duration of the war and the increasing absence of nutritious food has now produced much more original and independent thinking and talking than I have known in Germany since the beginning of the war. The easily led German middle classes do not know what to make of the situation, and from the beginning, when they were told that Germany had been "fallen upon," their view of the war has been an entirely distorted view. But never have their leaders been so bitterly criticised as during the last few weeks. Even Hindenburg, the great god Hindenburg, has been as much abused as Bethmann Hollweg. I have heard people here and there say good things of Count Zeppelin, but they are not many.

There is, however, one great reason, of which you are probably not yet aware, why the German people generally believe in the hope of peace—a bright hope and an increasing hope. It is not that they believe in military victory. It is not that they believe in victory in the West, where, indeed, defeat is considered to be almost certain. Nor is it the idea already mentioned that Germany has only to speak of peace for peace to come. It is the fact that the call for peace now comes not merely from the politicians but from the soldiers. It is an open secret that Hindenburg, who has just made his second visit to the Western front, returned profoundly impressed by the fact that the politicians must endeavor to make peace by hook or by crook. This is not mere gossip. I have the truth directly from a source which, as you know, has always proved accurate in my previous communications.

As I told you, the area of fighting on

the Somme and before Verdun is known as "the Grave." The whole line from Alsace to Ypres is really a nightmare to the German Army. Every sort of influence and social "pull," Governmental, social, and financial, is used to prevent the return of particular regiments and particular officers to the Western front, although the authorities hold out such attractions as superior supplies of food, shorter intervals in the trenches, and the amusements at Lille, Ghent, Metz, and other places, which are provided in order to maintain a moral that has not been so broken for more than a century. The Eastern army, although it thought that the capture of Warsaw meant peace with Russia, has been able to bear its disappointments because of its various successes since then. The Western army has had no successes.

For the hiding of my identity I never talk to officers who have returned from the front if I can help it, but I am always seeing the relations of officers and hearing what they write and say. On the West general after general has been superseded, and the number of punishments of non-commissioned officers and men is appalling. What the losses on the Western front have been nobody knows, but nobody believes the published figures. The parents of young—have just been informed that he was not taken prisoner on the Somme in July, as they had been told, but that he was killed. I am constantly hearing of similar cases. You must see in the newspapers how indignation about the censorship peeps out from time to time, but the indignation is really much stronger even among officials than among the newspaper writers themselves. Nothing that they print is believed.

To turn for a moment to Austria-Hungary, I should say that I have not attempted to enter that country during the past eighteen months, because the barrier erected between Germany and Austria-Hungary is so strict that persistence in applying for permission to visit Austria would arouse suspicion. I do not believe a word in the Austrian papers. They are even more cunningly untruthful than the Berlin organs, which make a show of discussing freely and bluntly the food questions and the traffic confusion, but are really only hinting at the appalling condition of affairs. But all my German friends tell me that Austria is in a much worse position than Germany. As to Hungary, I was constantly told, although I have no means of verifying the facts, that the Hungarians, like the Prussians, are looking after themselves first, as they have done since the beginning of the war.

My latest tour has dispelled many lingering illusions about German efficiency. But I have been struck by one or two of the successful German devices for maintaining public spirit. I never remember more music or better theatrical entertainments. As I said before, military bands are everywhere. You will have noticed that the output of German books and magazines and amusing papers has, if anything increased during the war. A recent and typical example of the German methods—which has the additional advantage of making a show of Ger-

man "broadmindedness"—is the publication of an entirely new edition of Dickens.

Speaking generally, while you in England seem anxious to depress your people by suppressing amusements, the German Government are following an opposite course. They have a difficult task before them, and the next few months will be the most critical in the history of any nation unless they are right about submarines.

The German public no longer believe all the stories that they are told about submarines—such reports, for instance, as that missing long-distance submarines have arrived safely but that their arrival has been kept secret by the Government for excellent reasons.

While, however, it is true that the big submarines have not been the success that they were expected to be, the feverish building of submarine parts in all the manufacturing towns which I have visited is for my conclusive evidence that the Government shares the general opinion, which is spreading all over Germany, that the submarine alone can snatch victory out of the present abyssal gloom.

I had a conversation with —, the well-known head of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in Europe; he is personally a strong advocate of peace at almost any price. This is what he said to me: "While in Berlin last week I discussed the military question and the submarine question with people who know what is going on. The point of view of our Government is that the war is settling down into a starvation match between Germany and her enemies, and that the submarine may place Germany in a position to dictate terms."

"Already, owing to mismanagement of the railways and inefficient distribution, food is dearer in some parts of Russia than it is in some parts of Germany. France is believed to be suffering from a food shortage that is concealed by the Press. England is approaching the same condition. The French coast is already blockaded by submarines. "Over 1,000 submarines are in course of construction. Three hundred are in use. Fewer than 100 have been lost from all causes, including accidents. Submarine crews are being trained in twelve weeks under the pressure of war. The submarine is operating in the southern Atlantic and Mediterranean. Communication between Holland and England continues only by permission of the German Government, which, for its own purposes, allows certain steamers to run."

There is probably in all this a

good deal of the usual German "all talk," but I am confident that I am stating facts accurately when I say that responsible Germans are in favor of shortening the line in the West and extending submarine warfare. The German people are not pleased with their Western army, and the Western army is angry with the German people. The Germans are as regards the Western front "fed up," if, indeed, that expression is strong enough. On the other hand, it is said that there is no difficulty in obtaining from the Navy volunteers for the submarines. My German doctor was expressing the common opinion when he said to me last week: "If we can maintain our present military position we can win the war under water."

CAPT. D'OLIVEIRA ON HOME MADE DARKROOMS

At the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society on Thursday evening, Captain D'Oliveira delivered a most instructive and interesting lecture before the members of the Photographic Society on "The Home Made Darkroom and Apparatus" which was highly appreciated by those present.

Captain D'Oliveira prefaced his remarks by observing that the most common excuse of the amateur who did not develop his own negatives was the lack of a darkroom and he proceeded to show how a bathroom could be converted into an efficient darkroom in a few minutes without in the least interfering with the purpose for which the room was originally intended. All that was necessary, it was pointed out, was a shutter which would efficiently exclude the light in the daytime and this could be made at the cost of two or three dollars by stretching over a light framework some opaque paper or cloth and applying two or three coats of paint.

In one of the squares of the shutter a pane of ruby glass can be let in which would give the requisite light for development and the whole thing can be put into place and removed again when operations are concluded in less than two minutes. It was further shown how, by building a cupboard about nine inches deep beneath the window, the window ledge can be extended sufficiently to make a useful table for developing or printing or the necessary bottles and dishes could be placed on a small shelf against the wall.

At the conclusion of the lecture a number of clever notions made by the lecturer and the members themselves were exhibited, consisting of inexpensive little devices for taking the place of the costly apparatus within the reach of the wealthy photographer and great interest was displayed by the members in the various devices brought forward.

Shipping Bulletins

The Coast Inspector informs us that Capt. Henkel of the R.V.F. a.s. Penna reports that on the 17th instant, when in Latitude 31° 26' N. and Longitude 124° 14' E., he passed a red-painted, elongated, conical buoy-shaped object adrift. The object appeared to be about 12 feet high, and was in the direct track of shipping between the mouth of the Yangtze and Nagasaki. It had the peculiarity of curved sides.

Thirty-three members of the crew of the Japanese cargo steamer Sakaki Maru, including her captain, are missing as the result of an accident to the vessel which caused her to sink off the coast of Tsingtau. Sixteen have been saved. This was reported to the Shosho Yoko of Kobe, the company which owned the boat, but no mention was made of the cause of the accident, or its date. The news was sent by the survivors, who landed on the coast of Korea. The Sakaki Maru was of 1,000 tons.

A Japan steamer commander, twice the victim of German submarines, will arrive at Kobe in a few weeks. He is Captain Yamamoto, The Yawata Maru, of which he was skipper, went to the bottom of the Mediterranean several months ago. Hardly had he been transferred to the Kisakata Maru than that vessel, too, was sunk by a U-boat.

Today's Football

Skottowe Cup Final

The game of the season, the final of the Skottowe Cup Competition, will be played this afternoon between the S.F.C. and the S.R.C. on the S.C.C. ground. The game will commence at 2.45 sharp in order to allow spectators to get away in time for the Scottish concert at the Lyceum. A photograph of the two teams will be taken at 2.30 after which Sir Eversard Fraser will set the ball in motion. At the conclusion of the game the cup will be presented to the winners by Mrs. John Prentice. The proceeds of the match will go to the Sailors' War Orphans Funds. Following are the teams:—

S.F.C. team—J. L. Wade; H. B. Ollerdsen; E. Turner; A. M. A. Hansen; T. Wigton (Capt.); J. Adams; W. Manley; T. W. R. Wilson; R. J. S. Brandt; G. Norrie; F. England.

S.R.C.—A. McLean (Capt.); P. Isherwood; M. Tonkin; D. Campbell; W. J. Gande; S. Tweedie; H. N. Olsen; W. C. G. Clifford; E. Lynne; G. F. Forshaw; A. H. Leslie.

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ACTIVITY IN BALKANS

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Paris, February 22.—An official despatch from Salonica reports: There has been artillery activity along the whole front and patrol encounters near Serez and on the Kakukovo front. We raked a crest, near Lake Doiran and took some prisoners. Two counter-attacks made by the enemy here were repulsed.
Our aviators were very active. They engaged in several successful air-fights and bombed enemy columns near Serez and Melkuk.

Movie Actors Remain Calm As Zeppelins Shell London

Company Continues Coolly on with Reproduction Of Great Dickens Masterpiece

While the Zeppelins were bombarding London, in vain attempts to paralyse the British on their own ground, the all-British Star Cast of Hepworth's, the famous film producers of Great Britain, were at Number 14 Portmouth Square, filming "The Old Curiosity Shop," which has been immortalized by the world's renowned author, Charles Dickens. It is not wonderful or strange to note, the players betrayed not the slightest fear—nor did the British populace.

The cameras clicked in steady unison as the players visualized to immortality this great British classic, which will be handed down and revered in civilized nations for all time to come. The actual surroundings as they exist today are guaranteed to be authentic in every detail and it makes one's heart yearn for those dear old British Isles.

The story of Little Nell, the gentle, lovable inmate of the Curiosity Shop and her grandfather is one of the most sad and tender tales in

fiction. The old man's mania for gambling and the consequent foreclosure by the malicious dwarf, Quilp, causes them to be driven from home to a wandering life, in which they experience many hardships.

They are befriended on the way by the kind schoolmaster, Mr. Marston and later receive succor and work at Mrs. Jarley's wax-works, where the dormant passion for gambling suddenly arises in the old man and they are compelled to set out once more. Finally, as a result of her past trials, the health of Little Nell fails and she passes away, soon to be followed by her grandfather, after he has become reconciled to his brother, who sets out to revenge himself on Quilp.

Tonight, the Victoria Theater will give the initial presentation of this masterpiece, continuing same to Monday night, inclusive. At the Matinee this afternoon, "David Copperfield" and Chief Halliott will be presented for the last time.



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WEATHER

Mist and fog on the coast of the Pechili Bay, where the depression signalled today is likely to be soon followed with a Northerly gale. Very cloudy weather, with variable breezes, in our regions. Rough weather at the Loochoos and on the northern part of the China Sea.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 24, 1917

The Allies' Views of Peace

(Christian Science Monitor)

THE request of the Central Powers addressed, through the neutral governments of Holland, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States, to the whole body of the Allies, and constituting in itself a request for the institution of peace pourparlers, has now been answered by the ten nations which form the Allied group, in identical terms. The answer is as direct, as complete, and as uncompromising as any person with any knowledge at all of public opinion in the countries concerned might have anticipated. The foolish people who imagine that the voice of the Honorable Bertrand Russell is the voice of England, and who unintentionally endeavor to create bad blood between the two great branches of the English-speaking people, by smuggling the communications of Tooley Street across the Atlantic for presentation to Mr. Wilson, may be surprised at all this, but everyone else will realize that the inevitable reply has been made to the Central Powers proposing peace as conquerors.

There was as a matter of fact one flaw, so fatal as to seem almost intentional in the proposal of the Central Powers. It was this demand to be regarded as offering peace as victors. The world in a general way may still be unable to see the influence of sea-power upon war, a section of it may still imagine that the voyages of the Deutschland represent something effective, but in the Wilhelmstrasse and the Ballhausplatz there are no such delusions. The Central Powers, it is true, occupy, at the present moment, nearly all Belgium and a part of Northern France; they have overrun Serbia and most of Rumania; and have set up a new principality in the conquered territory of Poland. But there is another side to all this. To begin with Russia is in occupation of a very considerable amount of Austrian territory in Galicia and the Bukovina; Italy has seized strong and dominating strategic positions in Austrian territory, both in the Trentino and in Kustendal; the Russians have penetrated Armenia, and are in possession of Trebizond; whilst the British have pushed up the Tigris, and are threatening Bagdad. In addition to this the suzerainty of Turkey over Cyprus and Egypt, with its corresponding annual tribute, has been revoked; the independence of Arabia, including the Holy Places, has been proclaimed; whilst a great Allied army is in virtual possession of a base extending from Valona, on the Adriatic, to Salonica, on the Aegean. Furthermore the German Colonial Empire in East, West, and Central Africa has disappeared, whilst the same fate has overtaken it in the islands of the Pacific, and on the shores of the Yellow Sea. Nor is this all. The flags of the Central Powers have been swept from the oceans. Their merchantmen have either been captured, or are laid up in their own or neutral ports, whilst for two and a half years their export trade and their import trade has ceased to be. In such circumstances, therefore, for the Central Powers to propose to negotiate as victors is, to say the very least of it, absurd.

As a consequence this is the exact line the Allies have taken in their reply. They have not hesitated to denounce the offer of the Central Powers as insincere on the ground that amongst others the proposal is based "on the 'war-map' of Europe alone, which represents nothing more than a superficial and passing phase of the situation, and not the real strength of the belligerents." That objection is surely unquestionably sound. The Allies do not represent a coalition of defeated nations; indeed, in their own eyes, they represent an ever increasingly powerful and inevitably victorious combination. As for the war map of Europe, its frontiers

are ones which the Central Powers may find it ever increasingly difficult to maintain, whilst as for the changes in the war-maps of Africa, Asia, and the Oceans, they are ones which the Central Powers may find it increasingly difficult to reverse, and the reason for this is contained in the simple phrase sea-power. It is a phrase which Admiral Mahan strove, in a series of brilliant volumes, to make clear to that ubiquitously heedless person, the man in the street, and which, even now that its meaning is being demonstrated before his eyes, he still seems to find considerable difficulty in assimilating.

In addition, however, to this well or ill founded consciousness of material strength, the Allies' reply displays a great reserve of moral determination fired by what, in their note, they define as "a series of new crimes—submarine warfare, deportations, forced labor and forced enlistment of the inhabitants against their own countries and violations of neutrality." It must, long ago, have been obvious to any thinking person that such acts as the invasion of Belgium, the sinking of the Lusitania, or the deportation of civilians, was bound to produce passions which one day would bear the road to peace. Now, if the Central Powers are really serious, that day has dawned. The widows of the men who sank in the Lusitania are a greater incentive to British deafness to peace arguments than the power of the British fleet; the ruins of Louvain, the military executions, and finally the deportations, so far from crushing the courage of Belgium, have inspired its King and its army to fight to the very end; the bombardment of Rheims cathedral, and again the deportations have filled the French people with a determination to recover Alsace-Lorraine, far more deep-seated than that which, for forty-four years, draped in black the figure of the city of Strasbourg seated amidst her peers in the Place de la Concorde. Whilst, though not much may be being said, no-one is forgetting the massacre of the Armenian nation, and the Turk who is of the Central Alliance.

In such circumstances the Allies do not attempt to disguise their opinion that the Central Powers cannot be serious in their peace proposals, since they do not believe that they are either prepared to grant or have reached a position where they are compelled to grant, the only terms which they know will be acceptable. Those terms have been defined again and again, and they are now once more set out in the latest note. They are not terms which victorious powers, such as the Central Powers insist they are, can be expected to accept, for they are summed up in the words, "legitimate reparation, guarantees, and safeguards for the future." These are the terms of powers which intend, if they can, to conclude peace as victors.

Finally the Allies plainly intimate their inability to accept the word of a power which has attacked a small nation whose integrity it was pledged to defend, and which dismissed its own treaty as a scrap of paper. At this very minute, they insist, two and a half years after the German Chancellor publicly admitted in the Reichstag that the invasion of Belgium constituted a violation of the law of nations, and pledged himself to repair the deed, Germany is, in one and the same moment, proposing peace to the world, and deporting Belgian citizens to reduce them to slavery.

These are conditions unfortunately which cannot be denied, and they make not for peace but for war.

Correspondence

A Reply To E. and E. Woodberry

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—I am glad to observe that the discussion in your columns about the personality of the Messiah has not degenerated into a wrangle, and I hope it never will, for it is indeed a sign of the times that two opponents can calmly and without acrimony discuss a theme of such supreme importance to both. And to you, Sir, thanks are due for opening so generously your columns for the ventilation of such a subject of vital significance to your readers. In your today's issue Messrs. E. and E. Woodberry send out their Zepplin airships throwing apparently destroying bombs into what they thought the strongest holds of their adversary. As my last letter was made the target of attack, I trust that you will spare me the space required for the insertion of this letter, so that your readers might decide on which side lies the preponderating weight of evidence regarding the true conception of the Messiah, whose advent the Old

Testament predicts in a manner that leaves no room for doubt.

To begin with, your correspondents make attempts to prove (?) that the belief in the Trinity (one of the attributes of the Messiah) originated in the Old Testament. We are referred to Genesis 1.26.27 that the Hebrew name for God, "Elohim" is in the plural, and that this Elohim speaks of himself in the plural as in "Let Us make men," etc. Hence the deduction that God is, in the first place, a plural in Unity. Then by the same process of reasoning it could be shown that Moses, our law-giver, was a plurality, for God said to him: "See, I have made thee a god (literally, Elohim, gods) to Pharaoh" (Exod. 7.1) and, again, the Almighty said to Moses, regarding Aaron, "he shall be to thee as a mouth, and thou shalt be to him as a god" (in the Hebrew it is Elohim, gods) (Exod. 4.16). Therefore, Moses also must have been a plurality in unity! However, it must be clearly understood that the use of the plural of majority is well known; it has been common at all times, among all nations and in all languages. The efforts of your correspondents to establish from the Old Testament the existence of a Trinity in the God of Sinai, who declared: "See, now that I, even I, am He, and there is no god" (literally, Elohim, gods) with Me" (Deut. 32.39) fall to the ground. If Jesus were God, one of the so-called Trinity in Unity, then it must have been to himself, as one with God, that his prayer, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me" was addressed. And since it is impossible to suppose that he would, under such circumstances, pray to himself, and appeal to himself to come to his own rescue, and reproach himself for having forsaken himself, therefore his own prayer is a proof that he was not God. "God is not man, nor the son of man" is an emphatic declaration made in Numb. 23:19. Jesus himself bore evidence to the unity of God, when he was asked which is the first commandment of all? He answered: "The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord." (Mark 12:29).

Another attempt to prove the Divinity of the Messiah is resorted to by a citation from Isaiah where we read (9:6): "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: . . . and his name shall be called Wonderful; Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace," etc. As a Jew, who reads his Bible in the original, and not from translation, a great mistranslation is noted in the sentence. The Hebrew is not couched in the present tense "for unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given," but in the past tense. The correct translation of the Hebrew is: "For unto us a child has been born, unto us a son has been given." There can be no doubt but these words refer to the fulfillment of the prophecy before referred to in chapter 7:14. They have no ulterior meaning and simply indicate that the young woman spoken of by the prophet to King Ahaz had now become a mother. In the days of King Ahaz (735 B.C.E.). To interpret these words otherwise is to distort the plain meaning of the text. "And his name shall be Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." The terms "Wonderful, Counsellor" can be just as much applied to a great and illustrious king as to anyone else. They are not of great significance, but the rest of the verse is another illustration of feeble and incorrect translation. The Hebrew *El Gibbor* should be rendered "the mighty hero," and even if it be insisted that the word *El* means "God," then the words *El Gibbor* portray exactly what the Hebrew name "Hezekiah" signifies, that the "strength of God" was to be with that man who was called Hezekiah. As to the phrase: "The Everlasting Father," it is purely an Oriental poet's superlative compliment to the heir apparent, who, he hoped, would introduce an era of peace and prosperity when he should become king. The title "Prince of Peace" was to be earned by Hezekiah because of the peaceful character of his reign.

As another "proof" of the Divinity of the Messiah, Isaiah is again appealed to by your correspondents. "Behold a virgin shall . . . bear a Son and shall call His name Immanuel—God with us." As a Biblical student, I object to this faulty translation from the original. This verse should be translated: "Behold the young woman is (now) with child and she shall bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel." The Hebrew text does not speak indefinitely of "a virgin," but definitely of "the young woman" distinctly pointed out by the Prophet. It does not refer to a virgin who is to become a mother 700 years after the time the Prophet was speaking, but of the young woman, well known to Isaiah and King Ahaz (735 B.C.E.) and who was then about to become a mother. I think I have sufficiently de-

monstrated the fact that the Messiah alluded to in the Bible—the Old Testament—is neither a God nor a semi-God. Where do we find that the Messiah was to be God, or an only-begotten son of God or some man-God? If the Messiah was a person, he was to be the son of David. If he was the son of David, how could he be God? If Joseph, the husband of Mary, was the father of Jesus, then Jesus was of purely human birth and he was a descendant of David; but if Joseph was not her husband, if Jesus was born of the "Holy Ghost," as it is actually held by many millions, then God was his Father, and God is certainly not a descendant of the house of David. If he was a descendant of David, he had a human father like you and me, and then he was not "the only-begotten Son of God"; but if his father was God, then he was not the son of David, ergo, he could not be our Messiah.

Your correspondents aver that Jesus did not mean: "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth . . . for I am come to set a man at variance against his father" and should not be taken literally. This is absurd. For Jesus was equally capable of expressing himself in a different manner if he did not mean what he said in the passage attributed to him. I, of course, regard this as an interpolation; otherwise it is impossible to believe that Rabbi Jesus was capable of making such a wholly anti-Jewish statement. Equally misleading is the statement attributed to him that he told his disciples: "Ye have heard that it hath been said: You shall love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy" (Matt. 5:43).

Messrs. E. and E. Woodberry regard this as a new injunction given by Jesus, since he taught: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another. Love your enemies." Is this indeed a new commandment? A passage in Exodus 22: 4 and 5 reads thus: "If thou meet thine enemy's ox or his ass going astray, thou shalt surely bring it back to him again; if thou seest the ass of him that hateth thee, lying under its burden and wouldst forbear to help it, thou shalt surely help it." If the God taught by the New Testament can make an improvement on the ethical value of Leviticus 19: 18: "Thou shalt not avenge, nor bear any grudge," I am willing to learn. The Book of Proverbs is a perfect reflex of the ethics of Israel and certainly no-one will dispute the Old Testament character of this Book in which we read, 20: 22: "Say not, I will recompense evil: wait on God and He will save thee," or *Idid*, 25: 21: "If thine enemy be hungry give him bread to eat, and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink," or 24: 29: "Say not, I will do so to him, as he hath done to me." These are Old Testament verses, inspired by the God of the Old Testament which, without doubt, cannot create sentiments of hatred and revenge in the heart of the Jew.

It is quite possible that for the present your correspondents, Messrs. E. and E. Woodberry, ardent missionaries as they are, will not feel inclined to budge an inch from the standpoint taken by them, but I am perfectly convinced that with the advent of the Messiah the truth upheld by us for thousands of centuries will become known and universally recognised. The test of truth is time. If we are wrong time will decide; and if we are right time will equally decide. In the meantime our position is that of our fathers, Mankind, whatever its creed, condition, country or color, is the "true and only son of the only Eternal God," the Father of Man.—Yours faithfully,

MENTOR.

Shanghai, February 23, 1917.

Pantomime Profits

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly publish the enclosed letter in the columns of your esteemed paper and oblige. Yours faithfully,

S. J. Deeks,

Hon. Sec. A. D. C.
H.B.M. Supreme Court,
Shanghai, Feb. 22, 1917.

Dear Sir:—I have very great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt from you of a draft on London in favor of the British Red Cross Society for one thousand three hundred and twenty-five pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence, representing the net proceeds of the recent Pantomime ("Puss in Boots") produced here by the A. D. C. Might I take this opportunity of congratulating everyone concerned in this splendid result? At the request of your Committee I am forwarding the draft to London with a request that it may there be allocated to the various Allied Red Cross Funds, for which the pantomime was produced. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) Skinner Turner,
Hon. Treasurer,
British Red Cross Society,
The Hon. Treasurer,

Ohio's Girl And Boy Champion Farmers

(New York Sun)

Maximilian Jones, 10 years old, stood at the tail end of the ferry-boat Brooklyn while it churned down Buttermilk Channel. He was one of the Kora Fed Kids of Ohio. He had raised so much corn on his plot of ground that the State of Ohio paid \$25 to let him take a peek at the wonders of New York along with 424 other prize winners.

Maximilian had been around the Battery, past the navy yard, where battleships and torpedo boats lay, had glimpsed at the Woolworth Building and was then splashing past the Brooklyn docks, where big freight boats were being laden with war supplies for Europe. And Maximilian had stood rapt in deep thought at the end of the boat for at least fifteen minutes, the longest time he had stayed in one place since he arrived in New York. One went up to him with some trepidation.

"Well, son, what do you think of it?"

His round, sober countenance turned to his questioner and the accumulated wisdom of ages seemed to rest in his eyes.

"I wonder if that water's too cold for swimmin'!" he said.

Shown No Appreciation

One backed away from Maximilian and decided that the young were frivolous. They did not show that proper appreciation of the wonders of the modern Babylon which were being spread out before them. The venerable figure of G. G. Thomas, one of the pioneer farmers of Ohio, caught the eye, and one rushed over to him for an antidote to Maximilian. Mr. Thomas is 81 years old and has a face like the prophet Jeremiah. His beard reaches far down his chest. Dignity and wisdom radiated from him as he leaned on his cane and looked long at the shore of upper Manhattan, where the apartment houses rise tier on tier from the river front.

Here at last was one to get the cryptic phrase that would express the feeling of these simple back countrymen as they confronted the degenerate elegance of Manhattan. Out of the month of G. G. Thomas would come words with which one could rush back to the office and paralyze a city editor.

"Mr. Thomas," one began diffidently, "What do you think of New York?"

The sage turned a farseeing eye upon his questioner. He seemed to be seeking the answer to the great problems of the age. One trembled in apprehension.

"Say," he said, his voice rumbling from his whiskers, "Do you know how many Congressmen there are in this island?"

Battleships, Pool!

His modest interviewer crept away in despair. He didn't know how many Congressmen there were in this island. He didn't even dare guess. He sought out one of indeterminate age and hopelessly entered into a discussion on corn raising. As he talked the unobtrusiveness of this farmer's personality became more and more impressed upon him. He was a man of sense. He would respond to the thrill of the city if the thrill were properly applied. The boat was passing the battleship Kentucky.

"See the battleship," the reporter said to him. "Don't see those often out in Ohio, do you?"

"Why, these kids have done more for the corn crop. Last year—"

"But look at the battleship. What do you think of it?"

"Oh, yes, I used to go on them when I first went down to my winter place at Key West. The inside of a submarine is interesting, isn't it? As I was saying, the corn crop—"

The water was only twenty feet down, but one gathered the impression that nobody on the boat would care much if one jumped or not. Not even that would stir them from their complacent attitude toward the great city. Of course New York is all right, and everybody has treated them well, and all that, but—is the water cold, how many Congressmen, winter home at Key West. Help! Where is the simple countryman?

Dewey Some Corn Grower

There was Dewey Hanes, the champion corn grower of Ohio. Dewey is 19 years old and has been champion three years, ever since the State gave prizes. The average corn yield per acre is 30 bushels. Dewey got 137.8 bushels an acre. How does he do it?

"Oh, I used fertilizer. Of course that, handicaps me," said Dewey, "but I take the handicap and find it pays. Believe me, the soil is the thing."

And Dewey is only 19 years old! And Rhodapearl Bayha of Clermont county, the girl wonder, grew 121 bushels on her acre of ground, and "boy, she did that with a hoe."

Oh, Rhodapearl! Then there is Loretha Potter of Ruggles Center, Ashland county. Loretha is 16, but she baked better bread than any of those girls in the domestic science schools, and so Loretha got a prize trip. The last seen of Loretha she was wrecking a ham sandwich, a cheese sandwich, a banana, an apple and a piece of cake, which were provided for the youngsters and their folks on the Brooklyn, and one doubted no longer where the girls got the strength to hoe an acre of corn.

There was Lewis Wallace, the champion pig raiser, and Carl Wholey, the champion calf raiser and Andre Johnson the champion pea raiser, and all the other champions, not to speak of Effie Singer of Ruggles Center, and the London cadet band, and Bill Duff, the founder of the Johnny Appleseed Association, and all the other persons who are adding \$29,000,000 to the Ohio corn crop in such a matter of fact way that they don't know whether New York is bounded on four sides by water and has big buildings or not, and don't care.

Ma Is Different

But their mas are different. For when one went out on the big deck she saw a municipal ferryboat on its forlorn way to Staten Island and said:

"Oh, that looks like a battleship!" And "Is this the front end of the boat?" and "Where are the German

warships?" and "Look at those little boats pulling those big ones! Isn't that mean?"

One cheered up quite a bit and proceeded to give information in a patronising way. But after they had dinner in the Hotel Astor and saw the Hippodrome and piled into their berths on the 11.45 for Ohio last night probably even ma thought New York was "Oh, quite interesting."

Points of View

(New York World)

Before God and mankind we repudiate responsibility for continuance of the war.—Austro-Hungarian note.

No one holds Austria-Hungary responsible for continuing the war. She merely began it.

Our enemies have dropped the mask, admitted their lust of conquest and their aim to crush Germany and enslave Europe.—The Kaiser.

What was the benevolent mission of the German ruler when he sent his armies through Belgium toward Paris?

Old English Names

(From the London Spectator)

You have only to take up any roll of honor from this battle of the Somme today and compare the names with the roll of those at Agincourt and you will find the same in both. Here are a few: John Ashton, John Bagot, John Bell, John Blount, John Clifford, John Durward, John Esmond, John Falstolfe, John Morley, John Pilkington, John Radclyffe, John Waterton, Thomas Hardy, etc., etc.

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



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Good Housekeeping Recipes

All measurements are level, standard half-pint measuring cups, tablespoons and teaspoons being used. Sixteen level tablespoons equal a half-pint. Quantities are sufficient for six persons unless otherwise stated. Flour is sifted once before measuring.

Hamburg steak, 1/2 can corn, 1 cupful condensed tomato soup, 1/2 cupful olive-oil, 1/2 cupful grated cheese, 1 small onion, 1 clove garlic, 1 bell pepper, 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls salt, cayenne, paprika, Worcestershire sauce.

Cook spaghetti in boiling, salted water. Chop onion, garlic and pepper fine and fry in olive oil until onions are golden colored. Add tomato soup,

salt, paprika, a dash of cayenne, and about one-half tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce. When thoroughly heated, stir in cheese until melted; then add the spaghetti, corn, and lastly the Hamburg, which should be thinned out with a little cold water to prevent it cooking in lumps. Stir over the fire for five minutes and turn into a baking-dish. Sprinkle with grated cheese; bake twenty minutes. One-half can of mushrooms may be added if desired.

California Pudding

One cupful raw potato ground, 1 cupful carrot ground, 1 cupful apple ground, 1 heaping cupful flour, 1 cupful brown sugar, 1 cupful raisins, 1/2 cupful butter, 1/2 cupful citron, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoonful cloves, 1 teaspoonful soda mixed with potato.

Cream butter and sugar, add vegetables and apple, then the cupful of flour, and last the raisins and citron dredged in flour. Put in mold and steam three hours. Serve hot with hard or sweet sauce. (One heaping cupful is equal to one level cupful and two level tablespoonfuls.)

Excellent Cereal Coffee

Two quarts bran; 1 cupful molasses; 1 quart cornmeal (whole ground).

Mix ingredients together thoroughly rubbing with the hands until the whole resembles moist brown sugar. Turn mixture into two large dripping pans and brown in a slow oven, stirring very often, so that it may brown evenly without becoming scorched. When done it will be of a rich seal-brown color. Store in fruit jars. Use as all the cereal coffees on the market, allowing two tablespoonfuls and a cupful and a half of water to each person. Boil twenty minutes.

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Anecdotes Of The Famous

Here are a few anecdotes from the unpublished diary of the late Charles Bertram, the well-known English conjurer:

In the north of England a conjurer asked a little lad from the audience to come upon the platform, ostensibly to assist him in some forthcoming trick. As soon as the lad arrived the conjurer, with a great flourish of turning up his sleeves, etc., proceeded to take an egg from the lad's nose, another from his hair, another from his arm, several from his pockets, until he had collected quite a small basketful.

Rubbing his hands with glee, he patted the little chap on the back, saying, "There, my little man, if your mother could do that it would be useful to her. She can't get eggs for her puddings, you know, without keeping fowls." "Oh, yes, she can!" said the boy. "How?" said the astonished professor. "Why, she could keep ducks," replied the urchin. The man of mystery collapsed amid the laughter of the audience.

This same professor was once performing at a fair, and taking a countryman from his audience commenced to illustrate to him the "transmutation of metals." He borrowed a halfpenny from the countryman, and after making a few passes, desired him to hold out his hand for a moment, and apparently placed the halfpenny in it telling him then to close his hand. Passing his wand over the countryman's hand he then asked him to open it, and "You see," said the magician, "I have changed your halfpenny into a sovereign." "Now," said the wizard, "I'll change it back again. Give me the sovereign." "Nay, nay, yer warnt," said the yokel pocketing the sovereign. "You'll nay change it into a 'arpeny again; I'll 'old un tight enough," and walked off with the conjurer's sovereign.

The well-known actor, Cyril Maude, tells this story of the difficulty the English lower classes have with the

aspire: "In my youth I once heard a stage manager rehearsing Faust. He had sprung from the people, and he conducted the rehearsal like this, 'Old your 'ands on your 'ips; 'old up your 'eads and look 'aughty. You're not on 'Ampstead 'eath now—you're in 'Adee! Now 'asten off 'urriedly with a look of 'ate.' 'But, sir,' said I, 'there are only six of us!'"

Some Superstitions

The breaking of a looking glass is, with some people, the occasion of a gloomy foreboding, and the unlucky person who does it is supposed to be doomed to seven years of bad luck. Peacock feathers were formerly considered as bearers of sickness, yet fashion has introduced them into house decorations, and that, too, without any serious consequences ensuing. The Greeks and Romans of ancient times put implicit trust in signs and omens, and never undertook enterprise of any kind without consulting the oracle. Though sometimes the responses would bear opposite interpretations, their faith in the oracle never wavered—the fault, they considered, was always with the interpreter.

All Star Recipes

All measurements are level, standard half-pint measuring cups, tablespoons and teaspoons being used. Sixteen level tablespoonfuls equal a half-pint. Quantities are sufficient for six persons unless otherwise stated. Flour is sifted once before measuring.

Gai Sie Mai

One medium-sized pork-chop, 4 small onions, 1/2 cold boiled or roast chicken, 1 stalk celery, 2 tablespoonfuls soy, 1 pound Chinese noodles, salt and pepper 1 tablespoonful corn-starch, 1 tablespoonful flour.

Chop the onion and celery fine, brown the pork-chop, and in the resulting fat brown the onion and celery. Shred the pork-chop, add it to the onion and celery, and mix with the soy, which should be blended with the flour and three tablespoonfuls of water. Let this mixture simmer slowly for thirty minutes. In the meantime remove chicken from the

bones and shred the meat fine. Cover the bones from the pork-chop and chicken with water, and simmer for thirty minutes. Add this to the pork and vegetable mixture. In the meantime put the noodles on and cook in three quarts of polling water. When shiny and tender drain through a colander and rinse with plenty of cold water. Add to the stew. Season the stew with pepper and a little salt as needed, and chicken with the corn-starch blended with a little cold water. Then add the noodles and cook the mixture briskly for ten minutes. Serve in bowls with finely shredded chicken over the top.

Individual Prune and Kumquat Salad

Six prunes, three marshmallows, two kumquats, boiled salad dressing, lettuce.

Soak the prunes a few hours, then carefully remove the pits. Drain well. Fill the seed-cavities with a mixture of marshmallows and kumquats cut in small pieces with sharp scissors. For serving, arrange in a net of lettuce, and pass the dressing.

Rich Oyster Stew

One pint oysters, 1 clove garlic, 1 slice onion, 3 tablespoonfuls butter, 1 1/2 tablespoonfuls flour, 1 1/2 cupfuls heavy cream, 1 1/4 pints milk, few grains mace, few grains red pepper, 1/2 teaspoonful salt. Rub the inside of a

stew-pan with the garlic and onion, allowing not a shred of either to remain in the pan. Melt the butter in this, add the flour and when thoroughly blended stir in slowly the cream and milk. When it comes to a boil, add the oysters, which have been washed, drained, and wiped dry in a piece of clean cheese-cloth, boil three minutes, season, and serve at once.

Celery au Gratin

Three cupfuls diced celery; 1 1/2 cupfuls medium-thick white sauce; 1/2 cupful grated cheese; 1/2 cupful dry bread crumbs.

Boil the celery in a small amount of salted water till tender, allowing it to cook practically dry. Butter a baking dish and put in a layer of the celery, then one of white sauce, alternating in this way till all is used. Cover the top with the cheese and crumbs and bake twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

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Chartered	\$59 10s.	
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250	
Cathay, ord.	Tls. 5	
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5	
Marine Insurances		
Canton	Tls. 375	
North China	Tls. 150	
Union & Canton	\$945.	
Yangtze	\$257 1/2	
Fire Insurances		
China Fire	\$155	
Hongkong Fire	\$367 1/2	
Shipping		
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128	
Indo-China Def.	1065.	
"Shell"	Tls. 18 1/2 B.	
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tls. 50 S.	
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 35	
Kochien	Tls. 35	
Mining		
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60	
Oriental Cons.	29s.	
Philippine	Tls. 1.	
Raub	\$2.40 S.	
Docks		
Hongkong Dock	\$126 1/2 Sa.	
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87	
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11 B.	
Wharves		
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83	
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 89 B.	
Lands and Hotels		
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87	
China Land	Tls. 50	
Shanghai Land	Tls. 86	
Wahaiwai Land	Tls. 3.	
Central Stores	\$9 1/2 B.	
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.	
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.	
Cotton Mills		
E-wa	Tls. 158 1/2	
E-wa Pref.	Tls. 105	
International	Tls. 72	
National Pref.	Tls. 68	
Laou-kung-tow	Tls. 80	
Oriental	Tls. 44	
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114 B.	
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10	
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 6 1/2	
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 101	
Industrials		
Butler Tle.	Tls. 23	
China Sugar	\$120 S.	
Green Island	\$11.40 B.	
Langkats	Tls. 19 1/2 B.	
Major Bros.	Tls. 185	
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 185	
Stores		
Hall and Holt	\$15 1/2	
Leewellyn	\$60	
Lane, Crawford	\$92 1/2 B.	
Moutrie	\$35	
Watson	\$6 1/2 B.	
Weeks	\$18 S.	
Rubbers (Local)		
Alma	Tls. 11 1/2 B.	
Amberat	Tls. 1 1/2 S.	
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 1/2 B.	
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 1/2 B.	
Ayer Tawab	Tls. 36 B.	
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60	
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 1/2 B.	
Bute	Tls. 1.70	
Chemor United	Tls. 1 1/2	
Chempedak	Tls. 15 1/2	
Cheng	Tls. 2.90	
Consolidated	Tls. 3.45 B.	
Dominion	Tls. 11 1/2 B.	
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7 1/2 S.	
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 S.	
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.	
Kapala	Tls. 1.10	
Kapsang	Tls. 26 B.	
Karan	Tls. 16	
Kota Bahros	Tls. 9 1/2 B.	
Kroowok Java	Tls. 15 B.	
Padang	Tls. 13 B.	
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 9 1/2 B.	
Permatia	Tls. 3 1/2 B.	
Ropah	Tls. 1.20 B.	
Samagagas	Tls. 0.97 1/2 B.	
Seokee	Tls. 7 1/2	
Semambu	Tls. 1.60	
Sonawang	Tls. 14 B.	
Shanghai Klabang	Tls. 1 B.	
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8	
S'hai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13	
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.75 B.	
Sungala	Tls. 1 1/2 B.	
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11 1/2	
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 B.	
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20	
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1	
Tanjing	Tls. 1 1/2 B.	
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.	
Tebong	Tls. 20 1/2 B.	
Ulobri	Tls. 11 B.	
Ziangbe	Tls. 6.10 B.	
Miscellaneous		
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110	
Cully Dairy	Tls. 10 S.	
S'hai Elec. and Ash	\$2	
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.	
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.	
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30	
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30	
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 85 Sa.	
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 210 B.	

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 23, 1917.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 84 1/2 = Tls. 1.18 @ 71.9 = \$1.64
Tls.
Mex. Dollars, Market rate. 71.5125
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
Bar Silver
Copper Cash 1862
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 3/5 = Tls. 5.74
Exch. @ 71.9 = Mex. \$ 7.39
Peking Bar 300
Native Interest04

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 37 1/2 d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5 1/2 %
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-s. %
4 m-s. %
6 m-s. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.80
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47 1/2
Consols f

Exchange Closing Quotations
London T.T. 8-6
London Demand 8-5 1/2
India (nominal) T.T. 25 1/2
Paris Demand 487
New York Demand 83 1/2
New York Demand 83 1/2
Hongkong T.T. 67 1/2
Japan T.T. 67 1/2
Batavia T.T. 204 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
London 4 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2
London 4 m-s. Docy. 3-7 1/2
London 6 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2
London 6 m-s. Docy. 3-8 1/2
Paris 4 m-s. 50 1/2
New York 4 m-s. 86 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-
CHANGE FOR FEBRUARY.
£1 = Hk. Tls. 4.97
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 5.59
" " 1 = Marks 14.57
Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.05
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.87
" " 1 = Rupees 3.02
" " 1 = Rouble 3.44
" " 1 = Mex. \$1.50
↑ Nominal.

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Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF
INTEREST, GRANTED ON
APPROVED SECURITIES.
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Secretaries and General Managers,
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which Life Assurance
is Founded,"

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Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.
The undersigned, as agents for the
above company, are prepared to
grant policies against Fire on Foreign
and Native Risk at Current
Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

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Tls. 18,000—EASTERN DISTRICT—Foreign detached seven room house with especially roomy verandahs, situated in the coolest district in Shanghai. Nine Mow of Land. Tennis, Greenhouses, Large Servants' Quarters. An Ideal Home for the Hot Season.

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,
13 NANKING ROAD.
'Phone 4757

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, February 23, 1917.
Official
S.M.C. 6% Debs 1916 Tls. \$9.00
Langkats-Tls. 19.50
Telephones Tls. 85.00
Trams "B" Tls. 75.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50
Consolidated Tls. 3.45
Dominions Tls. 11.75
Pengkalan Tls. 10.25
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.09
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.70
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.72 1/2
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.05
Ziangbes Tls. 6.10

Sharebrokers Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, February 23, 1917.
Official
S.U.A. Manggis Tls. 6.25 cash
Direct
Hall and Holt \$15.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 21.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 3 1/4 d. sellers.
April to June: 3s. 3 1/4 d. value.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Last Quotation, London, Feb. 20:—
Spot: 3s. 3 1/4 d. to 3s. 3 1/2 d. paid.
April to June: 3s. 3 1/4 d. paid.
Tone of Market: Quieter.
Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—
Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 3s. 3 1/4 d.
Spot price standard quality First Crepe 3s. 3 1/4 d.
Market dull no pressure to sell, free on board May-December 2s. 8d. There is nothing doing.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, February 21.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:—
Tenders for Bills:
Highest price 1s. 4 1/2 d.
Tenders at 1s. 4 1/2 d.
Receive 64 per cent.
Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 4 1/4 d.
Tenders at 1s. 4 1/4 d.
Receive 64 per cent.
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 12,000,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 12,000,000.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore, regarding the rubber auction held on February 21:—
No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$154 per picul equivalent to 2s. 11 1/2 d. in London.
No. 1 Crepe—\$154 per picul equivalent to 2s. 11 1/2 d. in London.
Plantation, Crepe pale, improved before the close to 157 = 2s. 0 1/2 d. Demand is good, Offered 727 tons, sold 503 tons.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boech-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:
"The output of crude oil for February 22 was 87 tons."

BELGIANS DESCRIBE
CRUELTY TO WOMEN

Kicked and Knocked Down By
Germans As They Pressed
Forward to Say Good-bye

AMERICA RELIEF HAMPERED

175,000 More Able Bodied Men
Have Been Demanded For
Work in Germany

By Lincoln Eyre

Paris, January 17.—From a semi-official Belgian source I have obtained testimony sworn to be that of eye-witnesses—who must of course remain anonymous as they are still in Belgium—concerning the latest deportations carried out by the German authorities.

The evidence which has been filed in the archives of the Belgian Government at Havre consists of detailed accounts of the treatment meted out to the inhabitants of the Province of Luxembourg within the past few weeks.

An Agricultural Province

The statement given me for exclusive publication is as follows: "The Province of Luxembourg primarily is an agricultural province, having practically no industry. Relief committees and municipalities had begun since the beginning of the war to construct public works, like roads, sewers and aqueducts, employing all the able-bodied men.

"The work was stopped last autumn by the German authorities. The people knew what was coming, but could do nothing but wait for the blow to fall. In town after town posters appeared ordering all the men of the village before a certain place on a certain day with blankets and three days' rations to try their chances in the great human lottery.

"Here's what happened in Virton, the principal town of the South Province: The townsmen and the men of a dozen surrounding villages were ordered to report at 7 o'clock at St. Joseph's College.

"No one slept all night. The women were busy mending and packing clothes and blankets, while the men settled their affairs, crowding the notaries' offices all night making their wills. The priests and Burgomasters moved all night from house to house, encouraging, advising and promising to look after the women and children left behind.

"The appointed day broke cold, raining and snowing, with the cannon thundering toward Verdun. At the appointed hour the streets near the college were thronged. Each man, sack on his back, was accompanied by women and children, who were kept at a distance by the uhlan's sabres.

"A German Sergeant appeared at the gate calling, 'Men of Virton!' The defiant began. Half an hour later he called 'Men of St. Mard!' Then, 'Men of Etbe,' and so on through the morning.

Ten Seconds For Each
"Men, pushed and shouted at by the soldiers, passed in single file through a gate into the college courtyard to a table where four German officers sat. A few questions were asked, the examinations lasting less than ten seconds each.

"The men presented identity cards showing their name, age and profession. An officer shouted 'Left' or 'Right'—those passing to the right disappeared waving farewell as an agonised shriek came from some woman in the crowd. Time after time a woman tried to pass a file of soldiers for a farewell from husband or son. They were pushed back roughly, often with kicks and blows. Soon all the women in the front ranks were beaten with fists or gun-butta by the soldiers.

"This scene continued in plain sight of the groups waiting, many of whom were weeping unrestrainedly from rage and helplessness.

"Of the men of Virton about a third were taken. Almost all under twenty-five who were electricians, mechanics or railroaders were taken. Only 17 Men Left in Etbe.

"The Town of Etbe suffered particularly. Being the scene in August, 1914, of a massacre, it has only seventeen able-bodied men remaining of a population of 1,500. The women and children will be unable to cultivate the fields next spring. One family of four little girls is left alone, the mother having been shot at the beginning of the war and the father and the elder brother deported to Germany. The Etbe Industrial School lost thirty-six of forty students, although the Germans promised no students would be taken.

"The American-Belgian Relief Commission is greatly hampered and almost disorganised by the deportations. Not only thousands more women and children have been left dependent on charity, but many men formerly aiding in the distribution have now been deported, despite the German promises. In the Arlon region alone fifty-six of fifty-nine men thus engaged were carried off.

"Thousands preferred to tempt death attempting to escape to Holland. The deportations have not begun yet from Liege, Brussels and other localities, but 175,000 more men have been demanded by Germany."

covering the square where the people were ordered to assemble, and German soldiers with bayonets fixed cowed the people. Revolver threats forced all to sign an employment contract stating they were working voluntarily.
A Belgian girl's affidavit states that all the women were reserved as white slaves for the German officers. They were first examined for diseases. "For your good as well as ours," a German officer explained to her.
This girl's family obtained her release two days afterward by paying \$500. Nearly all girls permitted to return home were found either suffering from serious diseases or nervous disorders. Several were insane from their treatment.

SINO-JAPANESE BANK

Tokio, February 22.—Lu Tsong-yu is expected to leave Tokio on February 27 for Peking.
It is reported that the scheme to have a Sino-Japanese joint bank with a capital of Yen 5,000,000 is now being negotiated between Lu Tsong-yu and the Credit Mobile, the Bank of Taiwan and the Bank of Chosen, but as the amount of the capital is not considered large enough and the Japanese Government does not wish to give any guarantee for the issue of premium bonds, the negotiations are not making satisfactory progress.

REORGANISATION LOAN

Tokio, February 22.—The second London conference of the four nations bankers regarding the second Re-organisation Loan of China, is being delayed by the present international situation, but it will be held during this month, when the rate of interest and the amount to be advanced will be more definitely decided. The negotiations by the four nations bankers to include the American syndicate are still in progress. Further it is reported that the amount of advance to be allowed to China may be increased more or less by the present position of China.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1917

Hongkong and Canton
Kobe and Yokohama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow									
Hongkong and beyond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan via Kobe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahaiwai, Chetoo and Tientsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monday, February 26.									
Europe via Siberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H'kong, Southern Ports, Australia the	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Ceylon India E'ope via Sues	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday February 27.									
Europe via Siberia (Express)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
H'kong, Southern Ports, Australia, the	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Ceylon India E'ope via Sues	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan via Nagasaki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danly, Manchuria and Europe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Sues	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan ports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, February 28.									
Europe via Siberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan via Moji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thursday, March 2.									
Japan via Nagasaki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 1	noon	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
9	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
11	11.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	..	Vancouver R.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	..	New York via Panama	Tokio maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	..	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	B. & S.
31	..	Vancouver R.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
31	..	San Francisco	Encador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
Apr 1	6.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 24	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	12.30	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Penang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	..	.. and Yokohama	Kiango maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	1.30	Kobe	Benten maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	2.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
1	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kaurea maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 25	noon	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 11	11.30	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	..	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 24	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Kwongshang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
24	D.L.	Hongkong	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
24	3.30	Ningpo	Anping	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
25	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
25	D.L.	Hongkong	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
26	4.00	Ningpo	Li-shi Peking	Br.	B. & S.
26	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
27	2.00	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunshin	Br.	B. & S.
28	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Mar 1	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
3	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Holchow	Br.	B. & S.
4	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
6	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Uchenan	Br.	B. & S.
12	..	Manila via Hongkong	Encador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 24	11.00	Dalry & Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
25	noon	Weihsaiwei, Chetoo, Tientsin	Keang	Br.	B. & S.
26	9.0	Tientsin	Tenyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
27	2.30	Dalry	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
27	D.L.	Dalry and Swatow	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
28	D.L.	Dalry and Canton	Kiungai	Br.	B. & S.
Mar 1	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chetoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 24	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
24	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
26	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
27	M.N.	do	Tackwo	Br.	N. Y. K.
27	M.N.	do	Tackwo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
28	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	M.N.	do	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	M.N.	do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
3	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 23	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Feb 23	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2161	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Feb 23	Tientsin	Omo maru	557	Jap.	S. M. R.	NSW
Feb 23	Tientsin	Quiroa	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Feb 23	Japan	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
Feb 23	Swatow	Kwongshang	1437	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Feb 23	Hongkong	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 23	Japan	Hitachi maru	6716	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKB
Feb 23	Japan	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 23	Chinwangtao	Irene	838	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 23	Hankow etc.	Kiangyue	1490	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
23	do	Lenbo	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.
23	do	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	Keelung	Asson maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.
23	Hongkong & Canton	Kwongshang	1208	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
23	Swatow	Shengking	1815	Br.	B. & S.
23	Swatow	Agapoor	4800	Br.	B. & S.
23	Tientsin and Dalry	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
23	Tientsin	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
23	Vladivostok	Poltava	1960	Rus.	N. Y. F.
23	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
23	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2161	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNE	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am. cru.	3213	10	314	Fewel
KND	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
8P	Feb. 11	Cruise	Quiros	Am. g-b.	350	6	23	Loffin
7P	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am. g-b.	249	6	23	Kirke
Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.					Carage
FAOBI	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. g-b.	1892	8	169	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decedee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being disarmed.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 13,000 tons. Capt. K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on Thursday the March 1, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company, Agents.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 13,000 tons. Capt. K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on Thursday the 1st March 1917. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company, Agents.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Feb. 24 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Ngankin Captain Newcomb will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, the 24th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, Feb. 26 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's s.s. Kutwo, 2,664 tons, Capt. Gibb will leave on Monday, the 26th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's s.s. Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Capt. Philip will leave on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's s.s. Hanyang, Capt. C. W. Puckett will leave on Saturday, the 24th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agent. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's s.s. Anhui, Capt. Eddy will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, the 25th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's s.s. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration's steamer Kwangping, will leave for Tientsin direct on Sunday, February 25. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungchow Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, March 1 inst., at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Sicawei Weather Report

23.—The barometers have generally fallen in central and southern China, while they have slightly risen in the north and in Japan. Overcast or rainy weather in the Yangtze Valley, in Chekiang and in Fukien.

24.—Overcast, mild weather. The barometers are still falling in our regions. The breezes keep to the E.

Thursday, February 22, 1917.

WEATHER.

	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centig., mm	765.75	764.72
" " inches	31.19	30.11
Variation mm. for 24 h.	-7.07	-9.28
Variation mm. for 12 h.	-2.97	-13.61
Direction	ENE	ENE
Wind	Kilom per hour	17
" " "	" " "	19
" " "	" " "	10.6
" " "	" " "	6.26
Temperature	Fahr.	43.7
" " "	" " "	4.8
Humidity	°	77
Relativity	°-10	71
Rainfall mm.	.....	10
Natallinches	.....	—

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luanyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Shinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

FOR TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengden, Shuntien, and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

FOR NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fenchow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Agents: 21-23 French Bund. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "Venezuela"	Mar. 1	Mar. 31
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD. Special representative. 1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building) Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents: The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Choyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Jinju Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shian (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Haeen will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Feb. 27.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Sominoe for Shanghai yesterday, at 9 a.m.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaga Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai yesterday.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10.30 a.m.

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OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days Shanghai to New York 19 1/2 days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific. 30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

1917	1917
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 18 May
EMPRESS OF JAPAN 31 Mar.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN 30 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA 14 Apr.	EMPRESS OF ASIA 9 June
MONTEAGLE 18 Apr.	MONTEAGLE 27 June
	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 7 July
	EMPRESS OF JAPAN 21 July

For further information, callings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW L. E. N. RYAN.

General Agent, Passenger Dept. Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.

Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration.)

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Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, London.

AMERICAN LINE.
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.
TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Mar. 11, 1917
SHIDZUKA MARU 12,500 Capt. I. Noma, Apr. 2, 1917
AWA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, May 6, 1917

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.
TOKIWA MARU 15,000 Capt. K. Kokura, Mar. 19, 1917

Kobe to Seattle.
KAMAKURA MARU 12,500 Capt. R. Osaki, Mar. 29, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)
YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Sudaoki, Feb. 24
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Feb. 27
CHIKUGO MARU 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, Mar. 3
NIGATA MARU 4,000 Capt. K. Ohosawa, Mar. 3
CHIKUGO MARU 5,400 Capt. Y. Yui, Mar. 6
HAKUAI MARU 5,900 Capt. K. Takano, Mar. 10

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)
KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. S. Saito, Mar. 1, 1917
KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. K. Yagi, Mar. 8, 1917

FOR JAPAN.
KITANO MARU 16,000 Capt. E. F. Cope, Feb. 25, 1917
TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Mar. 11, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.
TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Feb. 27, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).
TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. K. Soreda, Mar. 19, 1917
NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. K. Takeda, Apr. 17, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE.
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2739.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE
(Published by order of the Administration)
000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.
September 1st, 1916 and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line									
Mail	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
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198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
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The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST".
Conventional Signs.
300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.
[300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B = train has buffet car with regular meal service.
S = train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S = train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.
By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, September, 1916

America Contrasted With China By Returned Student

Religion and Educational System Responsible for The Happiness and Prosperity of the People Of The United States

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Tengchow, Feb. 16.—Recently Mr. Sun Chi-ting, a returned student from America, delivered a stirring address in the Tengchow city church on the subject, "America as compared with China." The church was crowded and he held his appreciative audience spell-bound for almost two hours. The audience was largely made up of the officials and educational classes who asked permission to use the church for the occasion. Mr. Sun, a native of the city, is thirty years of age, progressive and a very fluent speaker. He received his training in the Tengchow Middle School, Shantung Provincial College, Tsinanfu, Peking Ching Hwa College and afterwards went to America studying electrical engineering for four years in Purdue University, Indiana, a term in Harvard and a year in the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh. During his stay in America he also did considerable travelling from one end of the continent to the other. He specialised in electric rewireing. The following is a brief synopsis of his address: "My first impression of America was its sanitary conditions. My second was their systematic way of doing things. I was deeply impressed with the real republican life of America. Education and religion are the backbone of America's republican government. The American educational system from the primary through the university is so different from that in China. I was struck by the large number of schools, colleges, universities and the strong educational system—the educating of girls who will be the mothers of future generations, the regular exercises taken by all, how the parents felt toward their children's education and the young people's feeling toward their own education. How after the high school education the poor students secured places to work their way through college. In America the mother feels very keenly her responsibility toward the betterment of the race and education. College students are filled with enthusiasm and make good soldiers. There are about as many primary schools in China as there are colleges and universities in America. Co-education at present seems impossible in China.

"Agricultural Education—A college or university has usually a four year's course. There are partial courses and also courses for those who wish to specialise in forestry, horticulture and poultry. The government agricultural experimental stations are a great help to farmers, whose seeds are selected and soil is thoroughly examined. There are also stations where insects are raised which are sent out through the country to destroy the insects which are harmful to the crops. The weather bureau has its value, notifying the farmer as to the sudden changes of weather.

"Industrial Education—First starting with manual training and finally leading to mechanical, electrical, civil engineering and ship-building. Besides this, carpentry, foundry, cannery, carvering and blacksmithing are taught. The practice work is done in manufacturing companies. Many companies employ twenty to thirty thousand persons. Such industrial activities with their extensive, progressive and inventive advertisement cannot be realised in China and are entirely beyond the imagination of the Chinese. The large concerns in America have educational departments caring for those high school and college graduates and young people of meagre education whose standards in school have not been so high but who are strong physically. Such apprentice courses are fully as good and useful as a college course.

"Commercial Education—There are primary and secondary commercial training schools. The five and ten cent store is a valuable secondary commercial training school. There are about nine hundred of these stores in America. The large department stores and mail order houses give employment to thousands. Such methods of doing business have not been heard of in China.

"Female Education and Work—Women are employed as school-teachers, nurses, secretaries, stenographers, librarians, telephone operators and clerks in department stores. Female labor is cheaper than male. The government has protective measures especially concerning their health, such as the eight hour law and no night work. Since there is work for women, females are equally as productive as males. Generally speaking Chinese females are non-productive. Chinese look down upon females. Why should they do so? As to stenography the present Chinese characters are too awkward to allow Chinese using such a labor saving system. In the future some kind of Chinese alphabet should be devised to promote education and civilisation in China. I am glad to know it is now under way.

"Generally speaking everyone in America has a proper business and has ability to earn his own living. The law does not allow people to squander their parents' money. The high standard of living, sanitation and amusements make life worth living. We Chinese just care to

make a living but do not know how to make living worth while.

"America's Communicative Facilities—Towns and cities are connected by railroads and some by electric cars. There are millions of automobiles of all kinds. The telephone, the telegraph, parcel post and wireless telegraphy are very common. Many cities of 2,000 inhabitants have street cars, telephone and telegraph. We do not have street cars even in Peking. In America the postal system is the best among nations. One can order eggs and butter and other necessities by telephone and have them delivered on the same day.

"America's Equal Rights and Privileges—Their motto is Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. The basic principle of America is set forth in the Preamble of the Declaration of Independence. 'All men are born free and equal and

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Special rate to the trade

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Ladies' & Gentlemen's American Boots
\$6.50 per pair
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MAYROSE BUTTER

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Government Contractors

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known manufacturers, and our
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Sole Agent for

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We have also Black Dye in stock,
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Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

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Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always
in stock

Prices very moderate.
Prompt attention given to
all orders

Orders from outports and the
interior are carefully packed,
and all breakages will be
promptly made good.
All kinds of Chinese and Japanese
coal sold by us also.

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Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

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R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

will sell within their salesroom

ON
Wednesday, the 28th of Feb.
at 10 a.m.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY

comprising conveyor spiral in
iron tube and wooden pipe
with bearings, shafts, pulleys
and angle wheel gears. Also
1 bushing, 18 sacking pipes.

SUNDRY GOODS

of various description will also
be sold. On view the day
before the sale.

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.,
Auctioneers

Telephone No. 4240.
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PARTICULAR
PEOPLE
PREFER

CRAWFORD'S

"Special Reserve"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

COMITE FRANCAIS
DES
OEUVRES DE GUERRE

Au cours de sa Réunion du 19
Février 1917, le Comité Français
des Oeuvres de Guerre a décidé de
confier les fonctions de Trésorier à
Monsieur P. LEGENDRE, c/o
Municipalité Française, en re-
placement de Monsieur J.
DANTIN, décédé.

Le Président du Comité,
E. NAGGIAR.

NOTICE

At a Meeting of the Committee
in charge of French War Funds,
held on February 19, 1917, Mr. P.
Legendre, of the French Municipal
Council, was elected Treasurer in
succession to the late Mr. J.
Dantin.

E. NAGGIAR.

President, Committee in charge
of French War Funds.

12856

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six per cent Debentures (1909)

THE Debenture Transfer Regis-
ter will be closed from 22nd instant
to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Spring Meeting, 1917

Applications for Stabling, Saddle
and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for
Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for
the half-year ending 31st August,
1917, must be forwarded to the
undersigned before 6 p.m., on
Monday, 26th instant.

Forms of application will be
found on the notice-board in the
Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for
Training on Thursday, 1st March,
1917, and the licences referred to
above will be issued at 9 a.m. on
the same day.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

12831

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.**

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that
the Register of Shares of the
Corporation, at this Branch,
will be closed from the 12th to
the 24th February, both days
inclusive, during which period
no transfer of shares can be
effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1917.

12489

ZUNG LEE & SONS. (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SPRING OVERCOATS and TOP COATS

New American Styles

Early Spring Styles in Business and Sack Suits

Thom Shing, Tailor

G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625



Ladies' Hats

FOR

Spring and Summer
First Display

AT

Cantorovitch's
103 Broadway

POPULAR PRICED MOTORCARS ARRIVE.

We are in receipt of our stock of 1917 Chevrolet
and Chandler Cars, which represent the latest
features in automobile construction. These cars
are priced to meet the requirements of the ordin-
ary man who needs a car for business or pleasure.

For demonstration 'phone West 197.

THE STAR GARAGE CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

Agents for "FISK" Tires.

LOST!

The misfortune of
losing some treasured
article of personal
adornment comes to
many people.

Don't despair of ever seeing it again. Take
steps at once to

Locate the Finder
Through a China Press Ad
Under Lost and Found

Most people are honest and will be glad to
restore to its rightful owner any article they
may have been lucky
enough to find.

Your "Lost" ad in
THE CHINA PRESS will
inform them where they
can reach you.



FOUND

**NOTICE
TO LADIES**

The Shanghai Toilet Club

1 NANKING ROAD
(Palace Hotel Building)

have now fully equipped their

NEW

LADIES'

ROOMS

A special book is kept for
appointments.

SHANGHAI TOILET CLUB
1 Nanking Road

12849

When you think

of

**EXPANDING YOUR
BUSINESS,**

Think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, West
China.

**The Shanghai and Hongkew
Wharf Co., Ltd.**

The annual general meeting of
the Shareholders in the Company
will be held at the Office of the
General Agents on Saturday, the
10th March, 1917, at 11 o'clock
a.m., for the purpose of receiving
the Statement of Accounts and Re-
port of the Directors for the year
ended 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 3rd to
10th March, 1917, both days
inclusive.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

General Agents,
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, 17th February, 1917.

12865

LOST

LOST one Delivery Order, num-
ber 4702, dated 11th Nov., 1915,
calling for one chest Patna Opium,
issued by David Sassoon & Co.,
Ltd., on their Opium Godown, No.
23 The Bund. This Delivery
Order has been lost and is hereby
cancelled and the public are
cautioned against negotiating same.
Finder will be liberally rewarded
on returning same to the under-
signed.

高寶之

KAO ZIA-TSE

c/o 新太古洋行

The China Navigation Coy., Ltd.

12868

**The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory**

No. 4 Canton Road

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Young man with
knowledge of Book-keeping and
General Office work. Also Lady
Steno-typist. Good positions. Apply
to Box 133, THE CHINA
PRESS.

12851 F 24

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and
back, with bathrooms and verandah)
to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

12408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 8, a large room, 2 small
rooms and bathroom. Suitable
for a small family with board.
Vacant 1st March.

TO BE LET, in a family, a flat
or, if desired, rooms. Moderate
terms. North Szechuen Road Ext.
Apply No. 9 Boundary Lane.

12846

TO LET, one double and two
single rooms for bachelors, superior
board, Western district, near tram.
South aspect, tennis and stabling.
Moderate. Apply to Box 137,
THE CHINA PRESS.

12855 F 27

TO LET, for married couple,
large and excellently furnished
bedroom, with all conveniences,
pleasant surroundings, Western dis-
trict. Apply to Box 138, THE
CHINA PRESS.

12855 F 27

TO LET, furnished attic room, in
private neutral family, with or
without board. Central district.
Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA
PRESS.

12843 M 1

TO LET, two well-furnished
flats, piano, free taxes, lights, water,
quiet locality. Only neutrals need
apply. 8 Ward Road.

12837 M 3

TO LET, in a highly modern
Realty house in French Town,
a well-furnished bed-sitting
room, suitable for a married
couple or two bachelors, south
exposure, with tiled bathroom,
by a German couple. Apply
to Box 119, THE CHINA
PRESS.

12814 F 25

TO LET, two very large rooms,
bathroom and verandah attached.
With or without board. Apply to
45 Bubbling Well Road.

12832 M 7

WESTERN DISTRICT. To
let at 61 Carter Road, superior and
comfortably-furnished bed-sitting-
rooms facing south, overlooking
tennis lawn; large verandah, bath-
rooms attached; telephone, tram
station. Excellent table. Terms
moderate.

12797

MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE FAMILY can accept
a few table boarders, Russians pre-
ferred. Very central. Apply to
Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS.

F 27

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One Winchester
repeating rifle, .44 calibre, in good
condition; or would exchange for
an Eastman 3 1/2" x 5" Kodak,
with plate-adaptor-back and case.
Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA
PRESS.

12851 F 25

SITUATIONS WANTED

BRITON (home-born and educa-
ted), man of initiative and energy,
desires change from present berth.
First-class credentials, education
and connexions. Proofs of business
ability, experienced in general
office work, etc. Can furnish sub-
stantial bond. Travel, outports,
office or executive duties preferred.
Accountancy not desired. Salary
about \$300 to begin. Apply to
Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

12857 F 27

EXPERIENCED Britisher wants
work either as a general office
assistant or bookkeeper. Well up
in accounts, quick at figures.
Knowledge of general office routine,
typing, filing, etc. Apply to Box
135, THE CHINA PRESS.

12853 F 24

ADVERTISER seeks change of
position, neutral, speaks perfect
Chinese, some Japanese and
French, travelled throughout
China, excellent connections, first-
class references, executive ex-
perience. Apply to Box 121, THE
CHINA PRESS.

12816 M 2

EXPERIENCED Accountant
offers his services after 5 p.m. All
book and auditing work under-
taken. Terms moderate. Apply to
Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.

12839 F 26

WANTED, position as godown-
keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper
by a Chinese. Many years' ex-
perience in Shanghai. Moderate
salary. Apply to Box 124, THE
CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

EDUCATIONAL

FULLY-qualified Mandarin teach-
er is open to receive a few pupils.
Moderate terms. Apply to Mr.
Hsia, 1-831 North Soochow Road.

12806 F 27

HOUSES TO LET

46 BUBBLING WELL ROAD,
6-roomed house with attics, to let,
for immediate occupation. Apply to
Yangtsepoos Road.

12845 M 1

TO LET. One large house at
Rue Ferguson, with garden
tennis, garage, electric fittings,
gas, telephone and furniture,
etc. Please apply to Box No.
120, THE CHINA PRESS.

12815 F 25

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

F 27

FOR SALE: Second-hand, pneu-
matic-tired ricksha, with hood,
etc. Needs overhaul. Cheap. Apply
to Box 113, THE CHINA
PRESS.

F 18 T. F.

WANTED TO BUY, one Ameri-
can wardrobe steamer-trunk. Send
offers to Box 89, THE CHINA
PRESS.

12746 T. F.